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FOCUS on Britain

What's ahead . . .

At last—a Scotland Yard in Scotland!

Yes, the Scots are to have their own national crime squad. Hopefully it will be under way within a matter of weeks.

Crime squads have been formed in England and are now performing extremely valuable work there. Scots welcome the extension of this activity over the border into their country.

Their squad as planned will assist in collecting and maintaining intelligence about criminals, as well as helping to investigate and prevent crimes.

Announcement of the new squad coincides with detailed plans for reorganizing police work in Scotland.

A similar reorganization already has begun in the rest of Britain.

⊕

Not one Briton in 100 is aware that the "Countryside Act" comes into force this month.

But probably 99 out of 100 will soon be delighted.

What the act does is prepare the way for a great drive to preserve, improve, and open up the famous British countryide.

The National Park Commission has been renamed the Countryside Commission — and given new powers to go with its new name.

A broader mandate has also been given to local authorities in towns and villages to create country parks, improve commons, set aside picnic and camping sites, and improve access by the public to open countryside, woodlands, rivers, and canals.

Many more reservoirs will be used as recreation areas. And private landowners are being called on to cooperate by opening their estates in return for a reasonable fee.

Local authorities will be able to pay part or all of landowners' expenses in keeping up their stiles and gates.

If possible, every footpath in the country will be signposted and well maintained.

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Come autumn, gusty winds of change will snap off a strong branch of Britain's diplomatic tree—the Commonwealth Office.

But it won't go crashing to the ground. It will be caught up and combined with the Foreign Office to form a single Ministry of External Affairs.

The shuffle is intended to improve coordination of foreign policy. It is one more indication that Britain no longer wants to be the Commonwealth pivot around which the world organization revolves.

Still in doubt: whether top diplomats of Commonwealth countries will still be styled "high commissioner" or be named ambassador—the custom with all non-Commonwealth countries.

Much more interesting speculation: What happens to George Thomson, present Commonwealth Secretary?

As one of the more successful ministers, it is unlikely that his talents will go unused.

One post mentioned is Secretary for Scotland. Mr. Thomson is a Scot—and not at all unsympathetic to Scottish national aspirations.

Considering the burgeoning strength of the Scottish nationalism movement, it might be a wise move to offer Mr. Thomson this post.

Trends . . .

Coals to Newcastle? Yes. But it makes sense.

Japan, historically a center of dolls, is about to receive a large consignment of them from Britain.

It's all part of a drive by British toy manufacturers to build up their exports to Japan.

So far, five stores in Tokyo and Osaka are reported to be buying traditional British miniature dolls.

And now a mission organized by British toy manufacturers is planning to tour Japanese department stores.

The aim of their game: to set up British toy displays during British Week in September, 1969.

After all, what better place to sell dolls than in a country which prizes them?

⊕

It's clearer all the time. Britons don't like living in high-rise apartment buildings.

Coventry, which has been reaching skyward with tall new public housing, has announced that for this reason it will build no more multistory apartments.

Other cities and towns are expected to follow Coventry's lead.

And now a survey made for the Institute of Economic Affairs adds another perspective.

It avers that the vast majority of Britons would prefer to buy their own homes, if they could afford it, rather than rent public housing—high or low.

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McGovern plunges

South Dakotan's candidacy presses Humphrey on Vietnam

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. George S. McGovern becomes a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination with the stated goals of ending the Vietnam war "now" and "healing the divisions in our life here at home."

The South Dakota Senator comes into the race on his own. But he has been encouraged by several top Kennedy people.

Therefore, in large part, he will be running under the Kennedy banner. And he will be expected to pick up much of the Kennedy committed voting strength of more than 300 delegate votes.

Senator McGovern may eventually become a prime possibility for the vice-presidential slot in a ticket headed by Vice-President Humphrey. The Senator has disclaimed any interest in the vice-presidency. But political realities are that a Humphrey-McGovern ticket could very well come about.

In a news conference here in which he announced his candidacy, the Senator said that "the times call for a compassionate president."

He said that now was the time to end the United States bombing and for the killing of Americans and South Vietnamese youth to cease. He said the military search-and-destroy missions serve no purpose.

Reduction promised

If President, he said he would bring about a reduction of the military-economic complex — so that the United States could effectively solve the pressing problems of the cities and urban areas.

He said he also would end the draft, depending instead on a paid-volunteer system of military service.

The Senator spoke highly of both Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

He said he would support the nominee of his party.

The McGovern candidacy does, however, have as its main thrust the challenge of the administration — and of the Vice-President — on Vietnam.

Background on McGovern
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The object politically of the McGovern nomination is to bring Kennedy supporters around the United States strongly into this challenge of the administration.

Many of those who supported Robert F. Kennedy have stayed on the sidelines, refusing to back Senator McCarthy for what they often called "personal reasons." Many have not forgiven Senator McCarthy for what they thought were unfair comments about Senator Kennedy during the primary.

Whether the McGovern and McCarthy people are in communication on strategy is not at all certain. Perhaps some of their supporters have had conversations.

In any event, the sum total of the new move is to mount a new "stop-Humphrey" move. The Kennedy-McGovern forces, together at the convention, might get closer to that objective.

On the other hand, the McGovern move might in the end only serve to dilute the effectiveness of the McCarthy bid.

McGovern said that one of his motivations for announcing now was that "the victory of Mr. Nixon is a disturbing prospect for America and the world."

"Nixon," he said, "in my view is neither a man of peace nor compassion." He said he saw no new Nixon. "The Bible," he said, "warns us about putting new wine into old bottles."

New election urged

For five years Senator McGovern has been an outspoken critic of the war in Vietnam.

Other McGovern objectives for Vietnam:

A new South Vietnamese election open to all citizens, including followers of the National Liberation Front.

A demand that the Saigon government open negotiations with the front and Viet Cong military leaders.

Senator McGovern like Senator McCarthy got his start in political life through the friendly encouragement of Mr. Humphrey. In many ways, Senator McGovern is part of the old Humphrey political circle. Their friendship remains. But Mr. McGovern broke with his old friend on the Vietnam war.

By a staff photographer

'That war must be ended now'
Sen. George S. McGovern

Inside today

Soviets boast Navy plies every ocean

The Soviet Union says its naval power now reaches out to every ocean. Soviet naval officers emphasized recently, at North Atlantic maneuvers, that their Navy was not limited to northern waters alone.
Details: Page 2

Peace signals ahead?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

With the Republican convention out of the way Lyndon Johnson can be expected to begin seeing signal flags flying from the ramparts of Hanoi.

According to spokesmen for Hanoi at Paris, and for most of the Communist embassies in the West, the flags have been wigwagging furiously at Washington for a matter of weeks.

It has been asserted by virtually everyone except the official North Vietnam delegates in official talks in Paris that there has been deliberate restraint by Hanoi and

Pattern of diplomacy

that this restraint is intended to fulfill the American requirement for "mutual" restraint as a precondition for a second round in American deescalation.

But so far Mr. Johnson has been behaving like Admiral Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen, putting his telescope to his blind eye. Neither he nor Secretary of State Dean Rusk have been able to notice or recognize any evidence of mutual restraint. Hence, they have denied the possibility of a second round of deescalation.

'Hawk' line dropped

But now the situation is different. The Republicans have left Miami Beach and the "hawk" position behind them. Peace is not to be partisan. In effect, the Republican Party and its candidates have licensed Mr. Johnson to make peace if he can. Their platform and their speeches amount to a tacit promise not to attack the President when he takes his second deescalation step.

He has been holding back for exactly this situation. He had no intention of exposing himself and his party until he was sure how the Republicans would act during the peacemaking process.

At this moment of writing it is still Mr. Johnson's secret when and how he will take his next step. The most likely form for the next move would be a sign of recognition that there appears to be evidence of "restraint" by North Vietnam.

After that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rusk might announce that another round in American deescalation is being considered.

Ease relative

Alternately, there might be an entirely unlabeled further act of American "restraint." This could be a further pullback of the American bombing line. There are other possibilities. One would be an actual withdrawal of some one American military unit from the war zone.

To take the step without labels would make the process easier for Hanoi; not necessarily for Mr. Johnson.

The clearing of the way for further ex-

★ Please turn to Page 2

Sun and fun

Plants and pools please pupils of Cleveland's inner city

By Lucia Johnson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Gary Bell, a sixth grader at Hough Elementary, is mixing indoors summer school with gardening classes out in the sun. So are 21,500 other inner-city youngsters here.

When gardening gets too hot, elementary-age youngsters can head for an afternoon "free swim" at the portable pools which dot Cleveland inner-city playgrounds.

Gary gardens under a program set in motion last summer. Some 110 children from Hough and a white, low-income area in the city are bused out to the suburb of Berea. Children rent garden plots at the county fairgrounds here for 75 cents.

"Operation Splash" also was launched last year, with 11 portable swimming pools at seven inner-city playgrounds. This made swimming instruction available for many inner-city children for the first time. The program has doubled this summer, with 21 pools. They should reach an estimated 100,000 hot and sticky 7- to 12-year-olds.

Dr. Paul W. Briggs, Cleveland's superintendent of schools, endorses the swimming and gardening programs for their "attack on unrest in the streets." Summer riots were sparked in Hough in 1966.

They all like it

While some officials feel the youngsters reached are too young to be riot prone, they agree that pools and gardens help attract children to summer school and organized summer activity.

"Our pool is the highlight of summer school," says Richard Jamison, principal of Charles Orr elementary school in the Hough area.

Children clambered around the oval, three-foot-deep pool in a water-soaked corner of the steaming Orr playground. Clusters of hot, street-clad youngsters, sitting nearby, watched longingly.

Pools can accommodate only 30 children at a time, and instructors find it hard to keep the number down.

"Kids will jump the fence, give different names—anything to get in the pool," says

★ Please turn to Page 3

'Operation Splash'
. . . is what Cleveland officials call their successful summer program aimed at easing "unrest in the streets."

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Biking comeback

Prosperous West Germany, its autobahns and streets choked with cars, is going back to the bicycle. Whole families are buying bikes for fun. Many businessmen and officials find it quicker to cycle to work than to drive.
Details: Page 11

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Ear-to-ear grins

Tito visit to Prague cheered by Czechs who recall earlier rapport with Yugoslavia

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Everyone thought it would be a big welcome for visiting Yugoslav President Tito, but no one thought it would be this big.

Prague opened its heart for the weekend visit of the Yugoslav leader who stood by the Czechoslovaks in their showdown with the Russians this past month.

For weeks the leadership in Prague had asked its people for restraint lest any anti-Soviet demonstration erupt and give Moscow an excuse for intervention.

There were, to be sure, three spontaneous public gatherings in Prague surrounding the meeting of six Communist parties at Bratis Lava Aug. 3, but even these were moderated.

Public expression of feeling was pretty much confined to the signing of thousands of petitions—by more than a million people—and voluntary contributions to the new Czechoslovak "fund for the republic."

Route publicized

With President Tito's visit the bounds were off, however, and the Czechoslovaks responded in kind.

[In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party launched a new attack on the style of liberalization taking place in Czechoslovakia, the Associated Press reported.

[In a 7,000-word article published in the Communist Party paper Pravda, the Soviet Central Committee declared, "Historical experience has shown that all and every deviation from the principles of Marxist-Leninist teaching, all and every attempt to substitute bourgeois-liberal theory or pseudorevolutionary phrases for the scientific theory, inevitably enter into irreconcilable conflict with . . . the basic interests of socialism."]

Marshal Tito's route was publicized in advance—and it was not the shortest route from the airport to Prague Castle.

As a result the Yugoslav leader got a spontaneous reception that easily outranked any organized reception for a foreign dignatary in times past.

It started with the formal welcome, for which the whole government turned out, even though Marshal Tito is here for party talks, as head of the Yugoslav League of Communists rather than as head of state. The reception was then taken up by the ordinary Czechoslovak citizens who lined the route to chant "Vive Tito" and then "Tito-Dubcek" and wave the Yugoslav flags they bought from vendors who were sold out in minutes.

At the square in front of Prague Castle, Czechoslovaks waited for four hours — despite a drizzle — to cheer President Tito. They pressed so hard against the entrance to the castle grounds that the iron gates had to be clanked shut—and even then the police had to lean against the gates to hold back the enthusiastic public.

Grins prevail

One of the policemen told a television interviewer—quite happily—that this was the biggest job of crowd control they had ever had.

The grandfatherly Josef Smrkovsky, President of the National Assembly and a major spokesman for the government and party, grinned from ear to ear—as did most of the Czechoslovak leaders — and told reporters Czechoslovakia was greatly indebted to Yugoslavia.

Veterans who had fought in the Czech legion in World War I and those who fought with the Yugoslav partisans in World War II—under Marshal Tito—donned their uniforms and medals and turned out for the welcome.

One member of the National Guard of Czechoslovakia's first republic put on his uniform and bearskin hat for the first time in 30 years for the occasion.

The man in the street responded to television interviewers — the whole spectacle was covered live—with outbursts of affection for Marshal Tito and Yugoslavia. All in all, it was, as one 20-year-old commented, a splendid happening.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Greetings for Tito

Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek (left) greets Yugoslav President Tito on his arrival in Prague. Thousands of cheering Czechs gave the Yugoslav leader the biggest reception any foreign visitor to the Czech capital has had in recent times.

★*Are Hanoi signal flags an overture to peace?*

Continued from Page 1

periments down the peace road also has been greatly aided by developments in Eastern Europe.

Russia has exercised "restraint" toward Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Johnson would have found it difficult to do much peacemaking with Hanoi if Hanoi's principal supplier of weapons had been in the process of trampling upon Czechoslovakia.

Fortunately, the Czechs were not as helpless as measurements by weapons alone would have indicated. They have not been trampled upon. On the contrary, they have apparently been the big winner in a major confrontation inside the Communist bloc. They seem to be almost unscathed — although undoubtedly there will be prices to be paid at some future time.

The result is reshaping the political map of Europe in a most interesting direction. The pattern of national alignments of the period between the two world wars is beginning to reemerge.

Neighbors helpful

The key fact is that the two most effective and useful friends Czechoslovakia had during the crisis were Romania and Yugoslavia. The leaders of those two countries, Nicolae Ceausecu, for Romania and President Tito for Yugoslavia, stood ready to fly to Prague at any moment if that would have helped, which indeed it would.

This is in fact a reconstruction of the Little Entente which was the main feature in the organization of Eastern Europe from Versailles down to World War II.

Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia share a common interest now, as then, in seeking a maximum degree of independence from the two dominating powers in their part of the world—Russia and Germany. The "Little Entente" is as logical and natural today as it was in its earlier phase.

Prague, Bucharest, and Belgrade gravitate naturally toward each other.

Relationship assessed

The remarkable thing, of course, is that Moscow has tolerated this development. In the West experts still do not know the whole story. But they tend to assume that the Kremlin preferred to risk a truly "neutral" community growing up between them and the West than wreck what is left of "international communism" by stamping upon a Communist government.

The revived "Little Entente" need not be unfriendly to Moscow. On the contrary, all its members have unpleasant memories of German imperialism but less of Russian imperialism. All three were once part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and were helped to independence by Russia—among others. All three were occupied by German troops during World War II.

While they were also "liberated" by Soviet troops after the war, that experience, though unpleasant, was relatively brief and has now ended.

Moscow can count on the three to make good their independence without moving over into the German camp.

The ramifications go farther.

Not only does the survival of Czechoslovakia make it easier for Washington to take another step toward peace in Vietnam. It also will clear the road for further steps in Washington-Moscow bridge building.

Richard M. Nixon hopes to visit Moscow in the near future.

Moscow boasts Navy plies every ocean

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet naval power now reaches out to every one of the world's oceans.

In mid-July the Soviet vessels stationed in the Baltic and in the Barents Sea held extensive maneuvers together with the Polish and East German fleets. The significance of this Warsaw Pact naval exercise covering a "gigantic" area (the North Atlantic, the North and the Baltic Seas) was analyzed on Navy Day, July 28, by Adms. Sergei G. Gorshkov and Vladimir A. Kasatonov, commander and deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy.

Both admirals emphasized that the Soviet Navy was not limited to northern waters.

"Our surface and underwater ships successfully cruise in the Mediterranean, where for a long time the United States Sixth Fleet dominated uncontested," wrote Admiral Kasatonov in Red Star, the daily of the Soviet armed forces.

But they also show the flag in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and operate in the "complicated conditions" of the Atlantic and in polar expanses.

Indian Ocean cruise

A Soviet fleet headed by the cruiser Dmitri Pozharsky and including a nuclear submarine only recently made a four-month cruise of the Indian Ocean, visiting India, Somalia, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, and Ceylon, Admiral Gorshkov told Izvestia.

On April 27, Pravda reported that elements of the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet, including cruisers, were operating in the South Pacific near Vietnam. The commander of the Far Eastern Fleet, Adm. Nicolai Amelko, declared on that occasion:

"The development of technology . . . has made it possible to shift naval vessels from ocean to ocean."

Reviewing the recent Warsaw Pact naval exercise, known under the code name "North," Admiral Gorshkov wrote that "North" had shown the offensive capacity of the combined navies. "We have forces capable not only of checking imperialist aggression, but also, if needed, of delivering a blow from which the aggressor could not recover.

"Our fleet cannot only break up the attack of an aggressor, but also inflict annihilating blows in distant oceans and deep in enemy territory."

Sub maneuverability touted

Writing in Nedelya of July 21, Admiral Gorshkov singled out as his fleet's long-range aims: nuclear submarines, naval and military aviation, and the Marine Corps with its landing ships, from which armored transports and tanks plunge into the waves.

Nuclear subs, of which the U.S.S.R. is believed to have more than the United States, are given special publicity. They have conducted many expeditions around the world, navigating even under arctic ice.

"They can strike underwater, on the surface, on the coast, and in the rear at distances of several thousand miles," said Radio Moscow on Navy Day.

The nuclear fleet apparently also includes "surface rocket ships—the most powerful of their class in the world," Admiral Gorshkov wrote in Izvestia July 28.

According to the naval expert of the respected French daily Le Monde, the Soviets now have between five and 10 of these new cruisers of the Kresta and Kynda classes, which measure 6,000 tons and are equipped with surface-to-surface rockets.

These cruisers are exceptionally fast and carry powerful antiaircraft artillery and a helicopter for observation purposes. The aerodynamic surface-to-surface rockets have wings; they start off on a high-altitude trajectory but reach their targets flying low over the sea, which makes it difficult to detect them.

Soviet subs, too, are designed to move at great speeds; they are said to make 25 knots at a depth up to 600 meters.

Marine Corps beefed up

The Marine Corps, which distinguished itself during World War II along the Black Sea coast, has been greatly developed. During the recent maneuvers they are supposed to have carried out difficult landing operations jointly with Polish and East German marines.

The Arctic Fleet is the strongest of the U.S.S.R.'s four separate fleets (Arctic, Baltic, Black Sea, and Far Eastern). According to Norwegian Defense Minister Otto Grieg Tidemand, addressing his country's legislature in June, the Soviet Arctic Fleet has esveral hundred vessels and includes most of the submarines, including the nuclear subs. Its bases are several ports on the Kila Peninsula.

There seem to be two reasons for this year's exceptional display of Soviet naval power.

The main reason for the "North" exercise may well have been the desire to impress the northern members of NATO, which in June held large maneuvers in northern European waters under the name of "Polar Express." Sea, air, and land forces of the United States, Britain, West Germany, the Low Countries, Norway, and Canada participated.

NATO expires next year, and the Soviets have expressed the hope that several member countries will be reluctant to renew the alliance or to renew it on the present terms.

Admiral Gorshkov also pointed with concern to U.S. efforts to get its allies "to join new nuclear naval groupings in the Mediterranean."

Another reason for the recent boosting of Soviet naval power is the swift growth of the Soviet Merchant Marine. "With the expanding economic strength of the Soviet Union, its interests on the world's seas and oceans become widespread and consequently the Navy has to protect them," wrote Admiral Gorshkov.

Both admirals pointed with pride to their Navy's scientific research vessels and their operations in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

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Desegregation suits delayed in South

By the Associated Press New Orleans

A federal appeals court decision has stymied, temporarily at least, any prospect of quick action on a flood of public-school desegregation suits in the South.

The 5th United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in what amounted to a guideline ruling, refused to order new school desegregation plans for the 1968-69 school year in three Louisiana and Mississippi districts.

The court denied summary reversal of decisions by United States District Court Judge E. Gordon West of Baton Rouge, who refused to impose geographic zoning for the coming school year in the parishes (counties) of East and West Feliciana.

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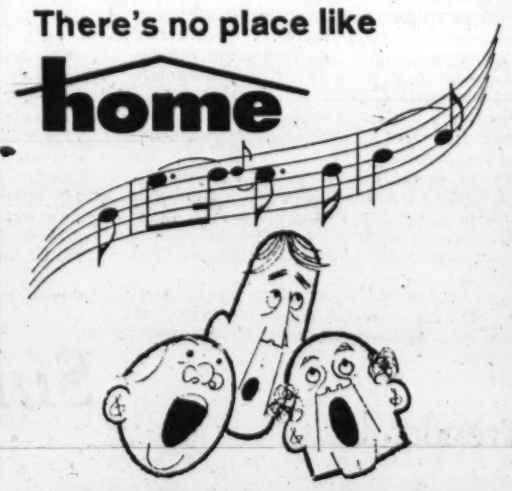
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★Sun and fun help Cleveland inner-city pupils enjoy summer

Continued from Page 1

Ann Griffith, pool director at Charles Orr.

This summer for the first time, pools open at 10 a.m. so children enrolled in summer school can sign up for swimming lessons as a regular part of their schooling. Last year, instruction was available only after classes were over for the day. Every evening, and Saturday and Sunday afternoons, the pools are open for free swims.

"I had to learn to swim just by splashing around and watching other kids swim," says Allen Bailey, "Operation Splash" director at one of the playground pools. "I don't want these kids to have to learn that way. They should be able to have good, formal training."

Pool installment was slow this summer, as it was last year. But "Operation Splash" has been so popular, that a steady stream of requests for portable pools is coming in from suburban areas, says George J. Kozak, directing supervisor of physical welfare for Cleveland Public schools.

The federal money which finances the pools at $3,200 each is earmarked for educationally deprived children, however. In Cleveland, that means federally funded pools will stay in the inner-city.

Waiting list for bus

Weeding gardens isn't as cooling as swimming, youngsters admit, but it produces food — like tomatoes, onions, beets, peppers. And to big families, that looks good. Mrs. Mildred C. Bird, principal at Hough Elementary, has a waiting list of 15 children for the Berea-busing program.

"If I don't eat my vegetables on the bus ride home, my family gets 'em," says Gary Bell, who is one of five children in his family.

When fair time rolls around in mid-August, youngsters can exhibit their vegetables. Many win enough money to pay back their garden rent fee.

"I won $3.60 last summer," says Rena Johnson. "I wanted to garden because I thought, maybe when I grow up I'll live in the country and I'll need to know how to plant."

The ride out to Berea takes 30 minutes, and parents are asking why the gardens can't be closer. Cleveland does have 30 acres in the city divided into 14 large garden tracts for school gardening. But city land costs are soaring. And vandalism can be a problem.

So teachers emphasize the educational value of the Berea bus ride. And the children like it.

"We get to see the bridges and the tugboats on the river, and the factories a-smokin' away," says 13-year-old Joe Pride.

Parents visit fair

During the fair, children can take their parents out to see the gardens. That gives the parents an opportunity to get out of the inner-city, too, adds Herbert G. Meyer, directing supervisor of the horticulture division of Cleveland public schools.

But the bulk of Cleveland's school-age gardeners stay in the city. In addition to the tract gardens, youngsters' dooryard, backyard, and window-box gardens are scattered throughout the inner-city. Teachers visit these home gardens twice a summer.

"Cities are ugly," says Superintendent Briggs. "This is one way to bring a little beauty in with the asphalt."

Gardening teaches children to stick to a job, says Mr. Meyer. Planting and hoeing right next to each other, with no fences between their plots, children learn the meaning of property rights, he adds. And they begin to think in terms of home improvement.

Cleveland's public-school gardening program, stretching back to 1904, is the oldest in the country. While few cities have followed Cleveland's lead, the program here is growing steadily. Last fall, for instance, vocational horticulture was formally added to the high-school curriculum.

"One of the crimes of education today is that we too often neglect the natural side. Where is our thinking when we forget the out of doors?" asks Mr. Meyer.

Second of two articles.

Finding out how to garden at the Cuyahoga County fairgrounds in Berea, Ohio, are part of some 21,500 inner-city youngsters from Cleveland currently participating in a new kind of summer school designed to keep ghetto children off the streets. When the gardening gets too hot, free swims are made available at portable pools throughout the city.

A summer of learning

Bakery devours salt

By the Associated Press

Buena Park, Calif.

A 1.3 million-pound "pinch" of salt might seem to be a contradiction in terms, but that is how much salt is used each year to season the wide variety of cookies and crackers produced at National Biscuit Company's big new bakery here.

The huge bakery, which has three 300-foot-long ovens, produces some 65 million pounds of cookies and crackers annually.

In addition to that huge pinch of salt, it uses 47 million pounds of flour and 8 million pounds of sugar a year.

Washington headlines? Not during the convention

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Overheard in a Washington office at midnight a few nights ago:

"We can't let this go on. Look at that television set. Nothing but Miami Beach. Soon, nothing but Chicago. It isn't right. Here we sit, the capital city of the mightiest nation on earth, and where are we? On Page 1? On Page 6? No sir. We just don't rate. A few politicians drop orange balloons, and people forget where the real action is. . . ."

"Right." The voice was sympathetic. "It's hard to take. Maybe we can counterattack. Let's see, here's a list of current events:

" 'The Singing Cowsill Family is presented by the Washington National Symphony at 8:30 p.m. . . .' "

"See what I mean?"

"Well, the Cowsills are probably very good."

"I don't care if they're superb. Get on with the list."

"Um . . . 'Ye Olde Kansas City Touring Association holds a press breakfast.' . . . You know, it really is quiet. No Congress, no President."

Mail scrutinized

"What about your mail? Surely this heart of diplomacy, the center of the world, has something that can make a headline."

"I have a whole pile of stuff here. 'Text of a working paper presented by the United Kingdom at the 18-nation disarmament conference at Geneva.' "

"About antiballistic missiles?"

"No, about chemical and microbiological warfare."

"Ban the bug, huh? oh well, maybe not. Go on."

The TV set shook as yet another "spontaneous" demonstration rattled the rafters of Convention Hall.

"Nigeria, reaffirming its sovereignty? Theses of the central committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party? The gist of editorials from London newspapers? Wait a minute. One of them says the spectacle of Miami Beach is 'a rum way to pick the next leader of the western world.' "

"Let me see that . . . 'earnest and humorless. . . .' That's not bad. But, maybe we shouldn't attack the convention. Bad strategy."

"It says here 1967 was a good year for Italy's small business imports."

Pause.

" 'The Philippines has won the $10,000 Putra Cup by one stroke from Malaysia in the Southeast Asian Amateur Golf Championship over the Royal Selangor Course in Kuala Lumpur.' "

Another pause.

Even Vietnam in lull

"OK, forget the mail. What about some of the major departments? Like State?"

"Plenty of questions about the enemy lull in South Vietnam."

"Good. Vietnam is competition, all right. What do the officials answer?"

"Let's see . . . 'I don't think I can get into that very profitably here. . . .' 'I have nothing to say on that. . . .' 'Let me refer you to. . . .' "

"Just great. Say, wasn't there a veiled criticism of Israel for that raid into Jordan? And we must have said something about Czechoslovakia and the Russians?"

"Right. Two statements. But they hardly rate with orange balloons and those horns the delegates blow all the time."

"Turn up the TV set, will you?"

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4-Island Funfaring. $675. Go deluxe on Oahu, Hilo, Kauai and Maui. Boat and motor cruises, parties, shows and sightseeing on all islands, hotels, air fare. Holiday 563.

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4-Island Flyabout. $566. 4 days in Waikiki. 1 day each on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Hotels, transfers, sightseeing, air fare. Holiday 569.

Waikiki Fun-In. Deluxe. $516. A week at the deluxe Outrigger Hotel on Waikiki Beach. Air fare, hotel, transfers, dinner in hotel dining room, Pearl Harbor cruise. Holiday 568.

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Keystone

Liquid flight

The Soviet hydrofoil Kometa flies through the sea in Dover Harbor. The Soviet Union sent the Kometa to Britain with hopes of selling the craft to the British transport industry. The Kometa carries 150 passengers at speeds of more than 40 m.p.h.

Iraq seeks aircraft exchange

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Palestinian Arab commando activity and reactions to it are keeping the Middle Eastern caldron bubbling dangerously.

Iraq has made a move apparently intended to forestall the possible return of Israel's El Al airliner and 12 passengers and crew, hijacked by Palestinians July 23 and detained in Algiers since.

Iraq officially asked Algeria Aug. 8 to impound the Boeing in exchange for an Iraqi MIG-21 flown to Israel by a defecting Iraqi pilot two years ago.

The Iraqi government will file suit with Algerian courts against the "Israeli occupation authorities" and has requested impounding of the Boeing, Foreign Minister Abdel Karim al-Shaikhaly told a Baghdad news conference.

"The Iraqi Government has officially notified the Algerian Government of this request, so that the [Israeli] plane may be impounded in exchange for the Iraqi plane with which the traitor, Mounir Roufa, escaped to Israel," Baghdad Radio said.

MIG displayed

Captain Roufa flew the MIG to Israel on Aug. 16, 1966, after first arranging his escape with Gen. Mordecai Hod, commander of the Israeli Air Force. This gave Israel possession of an operational Soviet jet which was carefully studied, flown, and publicly displayed after the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

Captain Roufa reportedly received about $150,000. His wife and two children were mysteriously spirited away from Baghdad and were recently reported living in a Tel Aviv suburb.

Any Iraqi action in Algerian courts to claim the captured Boeing would be the first such action between an Arab country and Israel. Observers here believe the reference to Israeli "occupation authorities" was used by Iraq rather than "state" or "government" of Israel in order to avoid the recognition problem.

Iraq has not said whether it consulted with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which hijacked the Boeing. A front spokesman here said recently the hijacked plane was now "the property of the Palestinian people."

Exchange proposal rumored

The Iraqi move, it is belived here, is an effort to provide Algeria with legal justification to hold the plane in the face of mounting international pressure.

There have been persistent reports here that Algeria has been trying to work out a secret deal with Israel for return of the Boeing through Italian and French intermediaries. Arab spokesmen say they want Israel to release some Palestinian prisoners in return. Israeli spokesmen have unofficially rejected this.

Meanwhile a pro-Egyptian Beirut newspaper, Al Hawadith, said that both the Syrian and Jordanian Governments aim to curb the Palestine commandos, and that the Saudi Arabian and Algerian regimes were showing reservations about the commando activity.

Al Hawadith said Syria was closing commando training camps and restricting the guerrilla organizations, especially Al Fatah, the largest one. It asserted that King Hussein wanted to form a new Jordanian government under former premier Saad Jumaa.

Commandos pressured

" Anticommando" elements, including the King's uncle, Sherif Nasser ben Jamil, and ex-Premier Wasfi Tell, would then make policy, the newspaper predicted.

Algeria, continued Al Hawadith, has asked for "explanations" and advance notice of commando operations. Saudi Arabia is concerned because Yasser Arafat, alias "Abu Amar," the official spokesman of Al Fatah, reportedly visited Moscow with President Nasser last month.

In Cairo editor Muhammed H. Haykal of Al Ahram, Egypt's most influential newspaper, wrote Aug. 9 that Israel now expects a new war to be launched by Egypt.

Israeli military strategy is being adjusted to this premise, Mr. Haykal continued.

Israel would be unwilling and unable to invade Egypt and so it faces two alternatives, he said. The first would be to expect an Egyptian offensive to liberate Israeli occupied areas. Such an offensive, Mr. Haykal said, "is our legal right once we have the ability to do it."

Waiting game seen

The second Israeli alternative would be to strike a limited blow against Egypt, such as an attack on the Egyptian Air Force, However, "such a blow . . . cannot have the success of the surprise attack of June 5, 1967," Mr. Haykal contended.

Al Ahram's editor, a confidante of President Nasser, who is in the Soviet Union now for medical treatment, said Israel is counting on the breakdown of Arab coordination and the Egyptian home front before Egypt is ready to take the offensive.

Therefore, Mr. Haykal went on, "Israel now depends on a general named 'Waiting.' His divisions are the long months, his brigades the long weeks, and his soldiers the days and hours with their intolerable drumfire."

Mr. Haykal concluded that the Arab nation will "prove stronger than this Israeli general."

Some observers here noted that this was the first time an Egyptian commentator of Mr. Haykal's status has seriously raised the possibility of a United Arab Republic offensive without qualifying terms. Others, however, pointed out that the article might be partially an answer to recent tough talk by Israeli leaders about UAR war preparations and the need for Israel to hold on to the occupied territory.

Mars atmosphere hostile

As astronomers picture Mars today, it seems hostile to any life.

Deserts cover much of the surface. Temperatures range from 70 degrees at noon to 100 degrees below zero at night.

Oxygen and water are extremely scarce. Atmospheric pressure is low.

EEC visitors buoy Argentine cattlemen

By Norman Ingrey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

The beef producers of Argentina have had their spirits raised by West European authorities visiting their annual international cattle show on the local Palermo park grounds.

They were told that the majority of the European Economic Community (EEC)—"all of us excepting one"—are determined to import more Argentine meat into the Common Market.

So determined, they say, that they will force the issue with France in October. "They" include German Agricultural Minister Fritz Neef and Italian EEC representative Eduardo Martino.

For the first time EEC banners flew over a stand — an information booth — at the Palermo international exhibition. It signified the new buying interest.

For the first time, also, the European continent ousted Britain from the majority of tribunes of honor. A broadening was noted all along the line in exhibiting and judging in accord with readjusted sales policy.

The Argentine Rural Society, organizers of the exhibition, deliberately encouraged the continental advance. The EEC now is Argentina's first customer and the fact was boldly advertised on the information stand and in inaugural speeches.

Change forecast

But what about France, hitherto all-powerful in dominating Common Market farming policy? That was the persistent question of the River Plate ranchers and processors.

German Minister Neef said specifically his country would not continue to pay France "more than double" Argentine prices for its beef. Italy's EEC men said French charges were almost treble those noted at Palermo.

Both agreed that Argentineans could look for a change soon regardless of political considerations. There was more than a hint that the EEC majority would consent to a French bowing out rather than continue paying a $30 subsidy on every Common Market cow.

Minister Neef admitted that Germans had to be educated into eating more beef, "but we are coming along. The law promulgated in Bonn on April 18 last was really an Argentine law. It was specially to encourage frozen 'choice cuts' from your country," he told a farming audience from the pampas.

Pressed on the point of French opposition, he thought a moment, then said deliberately: "This agricultural issue is the supreme one between France and its partners. It will soon be resolved. The poker game cannot go on forever."

Market trebles

The Argentine rancher is not disposed to wait until the issue is resolved. He accepts the reasoning of official planners that Europe is the coming market. The British have been reducing purchases over recent years while Europeans have been expanding theirs despite French obstacles

As advertised at Palermo, the EEC is Argentina's best customer. It is importing a total of about $700 million yearly, more than half of which is a surplus for this country. Meat—fresh, frozen or processed—accounts for $150 million, which represents a trebling over eight years.

Argentina is willing to sell for export at an average of $600 per ton whereas the French are charging their partners $1,750. That, at least, is the comparison made at the Palermo cattle show. This is attributed to low-cost, year-round grazing on the vast pampa estancias (ranches) which are seldom less than 10,000 acres compared with the high-cost tiny farm holdings in France.

Australia revamps Defense Ministry

By Albert E. Norman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Australia is integrating its armed forces.

But the first steps indicate Australia is following the American pattern of Defense Ministry organization rather than the Canadian model of complete integration.

The central aim of the Australian integration program is to cut defense costs and delays in executing policies. Defense Minister Allen Fairhall foreshadowed this program in May, and it has the full support of Prime Minister John G. Gorton.

Soon after taking office early this year, Mr. Gorton set an "economy" keynote in defense. "I know we have to supply a proportion of our production going toward defense greater than we have ever had to supply before except in time of war," he said.

"But this must be kept down and not allowed to grow disproportionately," he quickly added.

In a new cost-cutting move all joint planning arrangements of the three armed services will be within the executive control of the Minister for Defense.

Budget bickering ended?

This means the end of the costly and clumsy interservice committee system — and the end, it is hoped, of interservice budget bickering. Streamlined staffs of mixed military and civilian personnel will work under the Defense Ministry. In this system it is hoped the needs of the services will be met and their interests harmonized.

The three armed services, while still headed by Cabinet ministers, have virtually been reduced to housekeeping services. So the next likely move will be the reduction of the ministers to assistant ministers to the defense minister. This may be seen as a form of ministerial integration.

The new shake-out does not mean Australia will be dragging its feet in Vietnam. Prime Minister Gorton in his recent National Press Club speech here said he saw no reason for any change in Australia's attitude to the Vietnam war.

Mr. Gorton forecast that Australia's defense spending will rise in 1969 to $1.25 billion Australian ($1.13 billion). But this rise represents only a 12 percent increase, against 18 percent in the present year. Prior to that the average rate of increase from 1963 was 22 percent.

This is in line with Mr. Gorton's policy aim, as mentioned, to check any disproportionate defense increase over other expenditure levels.

Federal Treasurer William McMahon sees eye to eye with Mr. Gorton on this. When introducing the last budget, Mr. McMahon said, "It is not, however, the present level of defense spending so much as the rate of escalation that concerns us most."

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News: Turtle Tops Tartan

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WASHINGTON VIRGINIA MARYLAND

Universal language?

'Glyphs' invade U.S. freeways

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The glyphs are coming!
The glyphs are coming!

"They're just around the corner," reports one authority on the matter.

But don't panic. A glyph, for the uninitiated, is no hulking visitor from a black lagoon or even a faraway planet. It's just a simple sign bearing a universal symbol.

That symbol is supposed to transmit a message so quickly and clearly to observers that no words are needed to explain it further.

The observers, in this case, will be the nation's 100 million motorists. They soon will witness a coast-to-coast invasion of roadside glyphs. In fact, in some areas the new symbols already are appearing.

District of Columbia drivers, for instance, have recently seen several of the newcomers. One is a yellow, diamond-shaped sign with a black silhouetted adult and child walking. It symbolizes a crosswalk.

Another glyph denotes "signals ahead." But the yellow diamond shows only a traffic light—with red, yellow, and green circles from top to bottom of the black signal box.

Variations tested

A few other cities—Denver and Syracuse are two—are also testing variations of symbols well known to every driver in Europe, where language barriers make glyphs a necessity.

A modified glyph series, prepared by the National Park Service, now is being tested along northern Virginia's Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. It cues motorists to unusual features like a traffic rotary or "roundabout," as the English know it.

This white-on-blue sign group relies on words, however, to clarify its meaning. The rotary glyph, for instance, notes points like "Arl. Cem." (Arlington National Cemetary) leading out of the traffic circle.

Traffic engineers point out that there are good glyphs and bad glyphs. That's why the Joint National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices has not shown more support for these symbols in the past.

Teaching stressed

In the United Kingdom, for example, a recent poll found many motorists and even more pedestrians unaware of the symbols' meaning. Obviously, a glyph that doesn't get its message across is worse than no glyph at all.

Even in continental Europe, where the symbols have long guided motorists, there are some rumblings of discontent.

Margaret Mead and Rudolf Modley, writing in the August-September issue of Natural History, complain that the international road signs are "very poor in concept and design."

The British experiment also suffered, they contend, because "an insufficient effort was made to 'teach' the signs before they were introduced."

By a staff photographer

Sign language

Along northern Virginia's Mount Vernon Memorial Highway new kinds of road signs are appearing, perhaps a hint of signs to prevail some day.

On the other hand, this reporter's wife retorts that in her native Switzerland [where German, Italian, and French are spoken] "any child knows the traffic symbols."

Many of the European standards will be adopted when the glyphs begin to appear in great numbers here—probably in 1970. The red bar, for instance, will mean "do not" wherever it appears.

12 colors proposed

The Joint National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices proposes a 12-color code for the signs. Much of it is already part of the roadside signing scheme. The legend is as follows:

- Green—for directional signs ("Kalamazoo exit, 2 miles");
- White on black — part-time regulation ("one way, 7-9 A.M.");
- Black on white—full-time regulation ("one way");
- Red—restrictions ("stop" or "do not enter");
- Yellow—caution ("slippery when wet");
- Orange—temporary high danger ("men working");
- Blue—roadside services ("food, gas, lodging");
- Brown—scenic and recreation areas ("Cape Cod National Park");
- Purple—school zone (a silhouette glyph of walking school children).

In addition, three added colors—chartreuse, coral buff, and light blue gray—are being held in reserve for future needs unforeseen.

Transition planned

For a while, many of the subtler symbols will carry word explanations. These will remain until federal officials become convinced the driving public no longer needs them. Some will stay permanently.

The "Do not enter" glyph, as an example, features a white bar across a red circle on a white background square. Europeans still recall this sign as a replica of the imposing emblem of the Hapsburg empire. But for the Americans, "do not enter" will be lettered on the red bull's-eye.

Other symbols may present a glyph above a lettered warning. The "No trucks" sign proposes to show a truck silhouette with a red bar through it. The same idea applies to "No bicycles."

Other future glyphs may include "Cattle crossing," "Divided highway," "Low clearance," and "No U-Turn" warnings. Subtle symbols will be avoided.

Mixups recalled

"We just want to be sure that they're better than what they replace," an official in the National Highway Safety Bureau explains.

Federal Highway Administrator Lowell K. Bridwell will have the last word on which glyphs are approved.

Experience shows that some glyphs mislead drivers. One joke traveling the highway-safety circuit recalls the new pedestrian crosswalk sign with its adult male walking hand-in-hand with a small girl. One citizen called to laud the traffic engineers for posting a "child molester warning" at the crossing.

The "Slippery when wet" glyph—a car silhouette above swerve marks—also has impressed some wags. They're calling it "the drunk driver ahead" warning.

Then there's the thorny question of international glyph uniformity. When the United Nations Economic and Social Council's road signs and symbols committee meets this fall in Vienna, it will thrash out this issue.

Last of a four-part series on highway safety.

McGovern makes it a three-way race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mitchell, S.D.

Sen. George McGovern's entrance into the presidential race came as quite a surprise to South Dakotans.

The state delegation to the party convention had been committed to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Senator McGovern was to go to Chicago at the end of the month as a favorite-son candidate. But South Dakota Democrats had no inkling he would make a serious effort for the nomination.

He was one of the first members of the Senate to question American involvement in Vietnam. His first Senate speech questioning it was in 1963.

The Kennedy forces and Jesse M. Unruh in California are likely backers.

He is up for reelection this year and is being challenged by former Gov. Archie M. Gubbrud. He completed two terms four years ago as Governor.

Polls back McGovern

South Dakota polls, two recent ones in particular, show Senator McGovern strongly ahead of his opponent in a nominally Republican state. It looks now as if Mr. McGovern would have been the only Democrat to win a major political office in the state this year.

There is a strong antiadministration feeling in South Dakota, both on the basis of the Vietnam war and on the lack of the administration developing any strong farm program.

Senator McGovern is strong in both areas. He authored a voluntary wheat certificate bill that in part offers wheat farmers a premium for voluntarily keeping parts of their product off the market.

Degrees listed

Back in 1963 a poll showed that less than a majority of farmers agreed with his Vietnam views. But since then the view has shifted. More recent polls show a majority back his antiadministration views now.

Born July 19, 1922, at Avon, S.D., Mr. McGovern was educated in public schools in Mitchell. He has a BA degree from Dakota Wesleyan, and MA and Ph.D. in history and government from Northwestern in Evanston, Ill.

He flew 35 combat missions as a B-24 bomber pilot in World War II and won a distinguished flying cross and air medal with three oak-leaf clusters.

He served as professor of history and government at Dakota Wesleyan in Mitchell from 1950 to 1953, when he became executive secretary of the South Dakota Democratic Party.

He led the rebuilding of the state party organization and returned it to a political force in South Dakota. At the time he took over, the party had only two members in the South Dakota Legislature.

In 1956 he defeated an incumbent Republican congressman, Harold Lovre. And in 1958, he put down a challenge by war hero Joe Foss, who had served two terms as Governor.

Delegate to NATO

In the House he served on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Agriculture. He was United States delegate to the NATO parliamentarian's conference in 1958 and 1959.

He ran against Karl E. Mundt for the Senate in 1960 and was defeated by 15,000 votes while John Kennedy lost the state by 51,000 votes. President Kennedy named him Food for Peace director in December, 1960.

Two years later he ran for the Senate and was elected by a margin of 600 votes. In the Senate he is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

He is married and has four daughters and one son. He is a Methodist.

Concorde flight planned

By the Associated Press

Toulouse, France

The maiden flight of the French-British supersonic transport plane Concorde may occur in the first fortnight of October, specialists at the French Aircraft Builders Sud Aviation reported.

U.S. due to sell travel posters

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Travel Service wants to cash in on the fad of decorating homes and recreation rooms with brightly colored travel posters.

The service said it will begin selling Visit U.S.A. posters, something it has never done in its seven years of existence.

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Each candidate's statements weighed

World tunes in on U.S. campaigners

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rarely before has the range of American interests overseas provided such a broad or vivid backdrop for a presidential campaign.

The candidates will have a worldwide audience.

Saigon watches every statement on the war, as do Hanoi, Moscow, and Peking.

London is far from amused at Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's call for an end to British arms shipments to Lagos.

The Middle East prints on its front pages the support of the GOP platform, and of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, for American supersonic jets for Israel.

And in many regions of the globe, events are shaping that could have a direct bearing on campaign tactics, and conceivably, even on their success.

General attacks expected

The campaign comes as many Americans ask whether indeed this range of policies should be as wide as it is—and when every candidate is talking of the need to spend more money and attention at home.

Yet, despite this talk, America's size, wealth, and strength continue to make its behavior of the utmost importance to the world, and the world's behavior of the greatest importance to Washington.

A Nixon-Humphrey race would see two veteran candidates picking their way through the foreign-policy minefields, it is felt, probably careful not to get too deeply into complex details.

A Nixon-McCarthy battle could be a little different. Their differences on Vietnam might grow even wider.

Whoever the final candidates, most of the rhetoric is expected to be general rather than specific.

But underneath it all, foreign-policy specialists here list the following situations, out of the candidates' direct control, yet forming the framework for their maneuvering:

Asia:

The overall issue is how deep America's future involvement should be, and under what conditions it should be undertaken.

In Vietnam, the Johnson administration believes the enemy is about to attack again, in force. It decided to insist on a clear statement, rather than just an indication on the ground, that Hanoi is prepared to respond positively to an end to all the bombing.

Some agreement exists

Candidates Richard M. Nixon, Humphrey, and McCarthy all agree that the current policy of "de-Americanizing" the war is correct. None wants hasty withdrawal. Mr. Nixon's position is farthest to the right.

But what about the bombing? Should it be ended? What kind of role should the National Liberation Front be allowed in South Vietnam? How is the Thieu government to be handled?

Perhaps the two final candidates will cover the details with silence, both because it is the easier way, and because they don't want to upset the Paris peace talks.

Elsewhere in Asia, Japan is feeling its new strength. Sentiment is growing for a thorough review of American bases. In 1970, the mutual security pact is open for renunciation, on one year's notice; so far, neither the American nor Japanese governments intend to renounce, but the issue is there, to be exploited by America's enemies in Japan.

Indonesia wants continued discreet economic help—but cuts in foreign aid make this difficult—almost impossible, in fact.

What about Communist China? Should it still be kept out of the United Nations? Can anything more be done to tempt it into some kind of real contact with the West?

Europe:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement can be renounced on 12 months' notice after 20 years in operation (that is, in 1969). How fast should more American troops be withdrawn from NATO front lines, if at all? What of Britain and the Common Market? Further détente with Eastern Europe? German "offset" payment—how can they be translated into a more graceful arrangement?

East of Suez:

Although the candidates may not talk about it very much, a major aim of American diplomacy is to induce Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and perhaps Indonesia, to work together to prevent a vacuum after Britain leaves in 1971. So far, progress has been slow and limited. Australia is showing no desire to hurry. Britain is determined to leave on schedule.

The Soviet Union:

The candidates must weigh the pending missile control talks as they speak. None would want to imperil a genuine hope for progress. Each must decide for himself how far Washington ought to press them, and whether the Russians are trying to trap Americans into delaying their own missile building, both offensive and defensive, while they simultaneously talk and continue to build.

Current policy is détente with the Russians; Mr. Nixon now endorses negotiations and contact, modifying his earlier positions. But how fast should the détente proceed? Should any overt support be given to Czechoslovakia? The long awaited Czech Party Congress is set for Sept. 9.

Soviets watch for shift

If the Russians detect any important shifts from present policy lines, they could be tempted either to speed up their own actions, or slow them down, depending on whether the detected change is attractive to them.

Middle-east:

The crisis, hardened if anything by the recent Israeli raid into Jordan, gives Washington little leverage. The danger of the campaign, as officials see it, is that it will give the impression of outright aid to Israel, and thus stiffen Arab and Russian attitudes. Washington is struggling to be what it calls "even-handed."

The Near East:

India is alarmed at Pakistan's recent arms purchases from Moscow, details of which still are secret. Both nations will be receiving less American aid because of cuts by Congress: How should the candidates treat both their rivalry and their expectations?

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

A summer's delight

To a tiny tot on Grove Beach, Conn., there's only one thing better than small rocks, salt water, and a sea breeze—and that's sand between one's toes.

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What do we hear?

A successful game for rainy days, when the racket in the house became more than adults could bear, was to give us children pieces of paper and pencils with instructions to list every sound we heard from the loudest to the softest. The winner with the longest list received a reward—perhaps a double slice of layer cake or two extra molasses cookies.

While we scratched away on our lists our silence was profound. After noting the obvious noises of telephone, footsteps, cars in the street, a dog barking, we counted sounds further afield — the toots of river boat whistles, crows cawing, or a boy calling a friend's name. Toward the end of the list came the small, near-at-hand sounds, such as the scratch of a pencil or someone breathing. The lengths of the lists never failed to amaze us. To think that all those sounds were around us all the time, and we not aware of them!

♪ ♪ ♪

The sounds we hear best are usually the ones we could wish to do without, such as the noise of television sets, radios, and the hi-fi record players that for some illogical reason must be played at ten times the volume the original performers would use in real life. The loudness, I have been informed, "brings out" some sounds that ordinarily are hidden from the listener, but above a certain decibel count my reaction is a progressive non-hearing, the music becoming blurred into one giant roar.

But the city also has pleasant sounds, such as the cozy conversations of neighbors stopping under the window to chat on their way to and from the local supermarket. Or children running to school, their voices like cymbals. We become inured to the brief noises of jets crossing overhead, trucks backfiring, horns blowing in various keys when traffic backs up from the light at the foot of the hill. Great excitement when the fire engines racket by, the immense hook-and-ladder, three times the width of our little house, making it seem like a toy. The fire trucks never fail to make Neffie the cat scamper away from the window—she must wonder about those noisy red dragons.

Neffie's bailiwick is the rear of the house where she has the sounds from the garden to listen to. There she scoops her ears to every whisper. I too prefer the sounds from the garden, in spite of the usual clutch of English sparrows, a noisy group to say the least. They congregate early every morning to argue as to who got up first, before getting on with the business of the day, scrounging crumbs from tender-hearted city-dwellers. Very few wild birds reach the heart of the city, but once we had the thrill of seeing a flock of flycatchers descend on our hawthorn tree before continuing on their way north.

Last spring we heard the *knack-knack* of a new voice, the source of which I couldn't find at first. Neffie knew where to look, though—straight up the tree trunk of our largest ailanthus. There, head down, four feet spread, tail lashing in fury, was a squirrel—the same, I'm sure, that had been eating our crocus bulbs, one a morning, for a week. This time, late for breakfast, he found Neffie sitting at the foot of the tree, preventing him from hopping into the garden. He scolded her unmercifully, but she sat quietly, practicing non-violence, never taking her eyes off him.

♪ ♪ ♪

When she refused to budge, the squirrel flaunted over the tree branches, up, down, flying from limb to limb, a veritable Nijinsky. Neffie was unimpressed. As a last resort, he took a great leap to the tree trunk and charged down, putting on his brakes just as he and Neffie found themselves eyeball to eyeball. Silence.

Non-violence won. Nijinsky gave one final *knack*, a frustrated flick of his bushy tail, then turned to scamper up the tree and over the roof of the apartment building next door. And he never came back, although Neffie waited for him at the foot of the tree every day for over a week.

Sometimes fantastic sounds fill the garden. One warm evening not long ago I heard the soft plucking of guitar strings. Not finding the source right away was puzzling—it seemed to be up in the tree. Then I saw them—two girls perched on the fire escape of the apartment building behind us, singing tentatively as they tried to find the right harmony. Their performance had no professional gloss, no assurance, but was completely charming. As the light dimmed, the sound of guitar and voices blended to an unforgettable memory.

♪ ♪ ♪

What is music to some is noise to others, we know. Last April while a friend and I were walking in the Middlesex Fells, we had reached the summit of one of the hills when we heard a beautiful birdsong near at hand. Tiptoeing around to catch a glimpse of the singer, we spied him on the topmost branch of an alder behind a cluster of leaves. He wore a black hood over his head down to the shoulders, and stripes on his breast and wings. Tail jerking, head bobbing, breast fluttering, he sang his full repertoire with all his energy. One of us stepped on a twig in our eagerness to see him but he stayed where he was, just cocking an eye in our direction at the sound. Deciding we were no threat to him, he continued his singing.

Then intruding into the recital came another sound, that of people crashing and thrashing up the hill toward us. Surely now our bird would fly away? Not at all — he never moved other than to continue the song. Two teen-age boys burst through the underbrush and stopped before us to catch their breath. They wore old slacks and sneakers, swim trunks were thrown over their shoulders, their eyes were questioning.

"Hi!" they greeted us.

"Hi."

"We're going for a swim in the reservoir. What're you doing?"

"Bird-watching."

"Bird-*what?*"

"Bird-watching."

Our little soloist opened his throat on a particularly touching phrase, his wary eye showing no fear of the newcomers either. The boys, flushed and healthy, looked from us to the bird and back again.

"So *that's* what's making all that noise!" one of them commented.

With a wave of the hand they left us to crash their way through the woods to the reservoir. We remained under the alder listening to the black-poll warbler's noise.

JEAN HARPER

Both pictures by courtesy of Gallery of World Art, Newton Center, Mass.

"THE NEST": *Woodcut by Rosalind Smith*

These vivid woodcuts, "The Nest" and "Girls with Flowers," speak for themselves. If more can be said about them, a comment by Rosalind Smith, their creator, explains her point of view. She says: "I like the graphic uniqueness of the woodcut—its expressive lines and edges. For me, art and joy go hand in hand, and I feel that my prints describe the simplicity of life as the young feel it in a world without evil. I enjoy the elements of nature."

More than a little joy emerges from the prints. Miss Smith, by the inventive patterns she uses, gets lively movement; further, she also achieves a tender and graceful expressiveness.

Massachusetts-born Rosalind Smith, after attending the Rhode Island School of Design and the Boston Museum School, has lectured and given demonstrations of her work at Brandeis University. Her prints may be seen currently at the Gallery of World Art, Newton Center, Massachusetts.

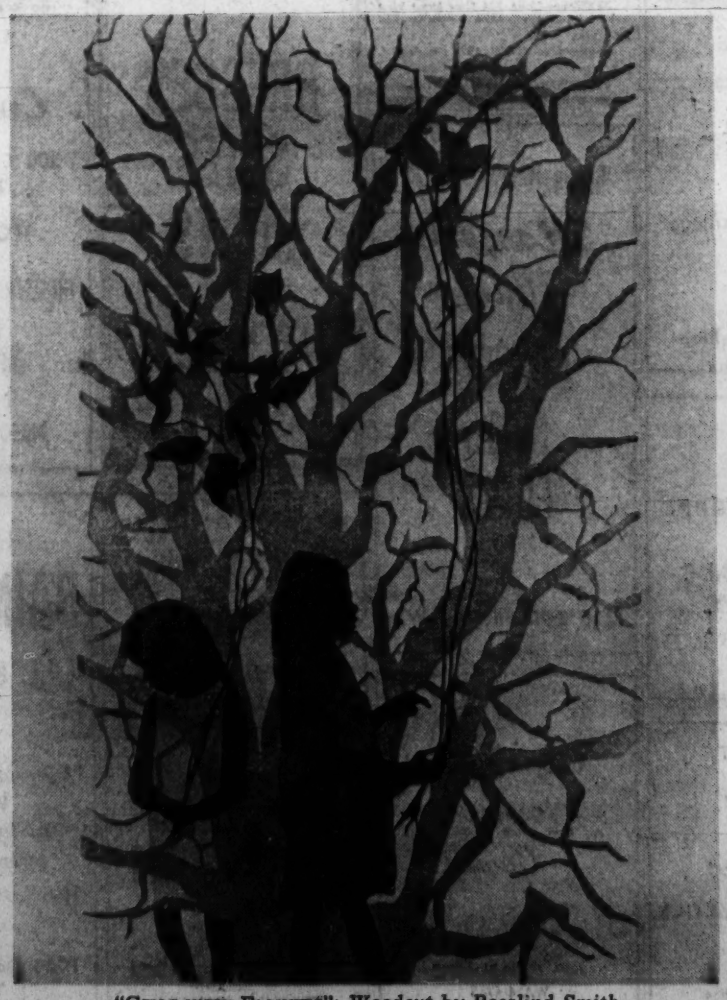
PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

He couldn't care less

Inhabitant of a discarded shell,
He has the knack of making hand-me-downs
Fit like a glove. No more unsociable
Than other crabs, he has achieved the name
Of "hermit crab" by caring not a whit
Whose shell he shelters in, moon-snail or conch
Or periwinkle, so he finds a fit
Smooth on the inside, outside whole and staunch.

Not that he minds our "hermit." Epithets
Bounce off his borrowed back like so much water.
In that green world he regularly gets
Mistaken, in his costume, for another.
Misunderstood, adaptable, a creature
Little concerned with faulty nomenclature.

VICTOR HOWES



"GIRLS WITH FLOWERS": *Woodcut by Rosalind Smith*

'Don't ruminate. Don't worry.'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman was leaving for a long drive to visit her daughter. As she got into the car, her husband said, "Now remember, dear, don't ruminate. Don't worry."

How often when we are alone, whether idle or busy, we find our thoughts running constantly over situations that vex us. And when we are with others, we frequently voice such thoughts. In his Sermon on the Mount Christ Jesus gave this advice: "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil" (Matthew 5:37).

♪ ♪ ♪

The woman taking the trip recognized this as very good advice. She had been anxious about her son's call to military service and wondered whether he would be allowed to teach as he planned to do in civilian life. There was a nagging worry over physical problems and a concern for an older relative.

As she drove through the beautiful autumn scenery, she put down the temptation to worry by asking herself, "What is Yes about these situations and what is No?" She reasoned this way:

Yes, good is the primary, all-powerful presence. No, evil was never endowed with reality or power. Yes, a supremely good and intelligent thought-force has created man and made him wholly spiritual, good, and conscious of his spiritual perfection and dominion. No, violent impulses, resentment, anxiety, and discord do not stem from this intelligent and loving Mind. Yes, God is the substance and creator of all. No, there is no other God or creator, for the infinite nature of divine Love, God, makes Him supreme as the All-in-all.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yes, man is the spiritual reflection of God and hence is ever whole, hale, hearty, healthy, holy. No, he is not an ailing mortal whose life is dependent on material conditions, nor does he think of himself as such. Yes, man's Life is God; hence man is never alone and never will be. Yes, an understanding acknowledgment of these truths, together with unselfish motives and prayerful listening for divine guidance, do make a marked difference in the experience of myself and others.

♪ ♪ ♪

What is the basis for this type of reasoning? The Christ, Truth, taught and demonstrated by Jesus. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, sets forth the absolute truth of being in its Science. It shows that Jesus was an original and scientific thinker, that he broke through the inconsistencies of old theology and material modes of thinking. Mrs. Eddy followed in his footsteps. A devout student of the Bible, she has illuminated its history, stories, healings, and teachings by interpreting them spiritually. As one studies the Bible and Science and Health prayerfully, he begins to see that divine law underlies and governs all reality.

In the first chapter of Science and Health we read (p. 2): "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend? Do we expect to change perfection? Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?"

♪ ♪ ♪

The answers to these questions are simple but have powerful and sweeping implications. Therefore in our daily conversation with ourselves and others let us refuse to ruminate and worry. Though human situations may seem to be complicated, we can spiritually discipline our thinking and thus resolve difficulties. We can sort out the spiritual and true and see evil for the powerless pretense that it is. We can then say with Paul (Philippians 3:20), "Our conversation is in heaven."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Finnish. Once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Finnish translation.]

Finnish musical traditions

Finland had its slender musical traditions long before the sudden upsurge of the late nineteenth century. . . . In the musical world, it took the form of the foundation, in 1882, of the first Finnish symphony orchestra and of the Institute of Music, now the Sibelius Academy. The founder of the orchestra was Robert Kajanus, a conductor and composer of courage and energy, and a pioneer who first made Sibelius known outside Finland. Then, in 1899, Sibelius composed *Finlandia*, which was so stirringly nationalist that it rapidly became an unofficial national anthem. . . . The following year enough money was raised by public subscription for Kajanus to take his orchestra on a tour of Europe which culminated in Paris. . . . The orchestra introduced to Europe *Finlandia* and other of Sibelius' works, and at the same time aroused fresh sympathy for the small and distant country which was battling to preserve its identity.

In these circumstances Sibelius acquired, outside Finland, a reputation as a national romantic composer which he never completely lost. No one would deny the patriotic and programmatic content of many of his earlier compositions. But his later and greater works, from the Second Symphony to *Tapiola*, are Finnish only in the sense that they echo the mood of landscape and seascape with their spaciousness, their primeval harshness and mystery. Without either programme or the inspiration of folk music, these later works cannot be classified as national or romantic, only as Finnish. Few of Finland's artists seem to succeed when they attempt to deny or suppress their Finnishness, but only the greatest can be both as Finnish and as universal as Sibelius.

Many of the multitude of composers who have followed Sibelius have lacked the combination of the Finnish and the universal, or have sacrificed one to attain the other. Many contemporary composers, in particular, have struggled to free themselves from the Sibelius tradition, and suffered from the unwillingness of the outside world to interest itself in any Finnish music except that of Sibelius.—From "The Finns and their Country," by Wendy Hall. Copyright, 1967, by Wendy Hall. Max Parrish & Co., Ltd., London. Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., New York.

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'Älä haudo. Älä murehdi'

[*This is a Finnish translation of 'Don't ruminate. Don't worry,' appearing on this page*]

Suomennos tällä sivulla ilmestyvästä englanninkielisestä hengellisestä artikkelista
(Suomenkielinen käännös ilmestyy kerran kuussa)

Eräs nainen oli lähdössä pitkälle ajomatkalle käydäkseen tyttärensä luona. Hänen autoon astuessaan hänen aviomiehensä sanoi: "Muista nyt kultaseni, ettet haudo asioita. Älä murehdi."

Kuinka usein huomaammekaan yksin ollessamme, joko joutilaana tai työskennellessämme, ajatustemme pyörivän lakkaamatta meitä harmittavissa tapahtumissa. Ja kun olemme toisten kanssa, me toistamme tavan takaa sellaisia ajatuksia ääneen. Vuorisaarnassaan Kristus Jeesus antoi tämän neuvon: "Olkoon teidän puheenne: 'On, on', tahi: 'Ei, ei.' Mitä siihen lisätään, se on pahasta" (Matteuksen evankeliumi 5:37).

♪ ♪ ♪

Nainen, joka oli lähdössä matkalle, käsitti tämän oikein hyväksi neuvoksi. Hän oli ollut huolestunut poikansa kutsusta asepalvelukseen ja pohti, sallittaisiinko tämän opettaa kuten hän suunnitteli tekevänsä siviilielämässä. Oli myös olemassa kiusaava huoli fyysisistä ongelmista ja levottomuus eräästä vanhemmasta sukulaisesta.

Ajaessaan kauniissa syysmaisemassa hän kukisti kiusauksen huolehtia kysymällä itseltään: "Mikä on On näistä kysymyksistä ja mikä on Ei?" Hän päätteli näin:

"Kyllä, hyvä on ensisijainen, kaikkivoimainen läsnäolo. Ei, pahalle ei ole koskaan suotu todellisuutta eikä voimaa. Kyllä, äärimmäisen hyvä ja älyllinen ajatusvoima on luonut ihmisen ja tehnyt hänet täysin henkiseksi, hyväksi ja tietoiseksi henkisestä täydellisyydestään ja hallinnastaan. Ei, väkivaltaiset herätteet, suuttumus, huolestuneisuus ja epäsointu eivät ole peräisin tästä älykkäästä ja rakastavasta Mielestä. Kyllä, Jumala on kaiken perusolemus ja luoja. Ei, ei ole muuta Jumalaa tai luojaa, sillä jumalallisen Rakkauden, Jumalan, ääretön luonne tekee Hänestä ylimmän Kaikki-kaikkena.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kyllä, ihminen on Jumalan henkinen heijastus ja on tästä johtuen ikuisesti ehjä, reipas, sydämellinen, terve, pyhä. Ei, hän ei ole sairastava kuolevainen, jonka elämä on riippuvainen aineellisista olosuhteista, hän ei myöskään ajattele itseään sellaisena. Kyllä, ihmisen Elämä on Jumala; tästä johtuen ihminen ei ole koskaan yksin eikä koskaan tule olemaankaan. Kyllä, näiden totuuksien ymmärtävä tunnustaminen yhdessä epäitsekkäiden vaikutinten kanssa ja rukouksentäyteinen kuunteleminen jumalallisen ohjauksen saamiseksi saa todella aikaan huomattavan eron omassani ja toisten kokemuksessa.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mikä on tämäntyyppisen päättelyn perusta? Kristus, Totuus, Jeesuksen opettamana ja toteennäyttämänä. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tiede ja Terveys sekä Avain Raamattuun), jonka on kirjoittanut Kristillisen Tieteen* Löytäjä ja Perustaja Mary Baker Eddy, tuo esiin olemisen ehdottoman totuuden sen Tieteessä. Se osoittaa, että Jeesus oli alkuperäinen ja tieteellinen ajattelija ja hän mursi vanhan teologian ja aineellisen ajattelutavan ristiriidat. Mrs. Eddy seurasi hänen askeleitaan, Raamatun hartaana tutkijana hän on tuonut valoa sen historiaan, kertomuksiin, parantamistapahtumiin ja opetuksiin tulkisemalla niitä henkisesti. Kun tutkimme Raamattua sekä teosta "Tiede ja Terveys" rukoillen, alamme huomata jumalallisen lain olevan kaiken todellisuuden perustana ja hallitsevan sitä.

Tiede ja Terveys-kirjan ensimmäisestä kappaleesta luemme (s. 2): "Jumala on Rakkaus. Voimmeko pyytää Häntä olemaan enemmän? Jumala on äly. Voimmeko ilmoittaa äärettömälle Mielelle jostakin, mitä Hän ei jo ymmärtäisi? Odotammeko muuttavamme täydellisyyttä? Pyydämmekö enemmän avoimen lähteen äärellä, josta virtaa enemmän kuin voimme ottaa vastaan?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Vastaukset näihin kysymyksiin ovat yksinkertaisia, mutta niillä on voimallinen ja puhdistava sisältö. Kieltäytykäämme senvuoksi päivittäisissä keskusteluissamme itsemme ja muiden kanssa hautomasta ja murehtimasta. Vaikka inhimilliset tilanteet saattavat näyttää monimutkaisilta, voimme henkisesti kouluttaa ajatteluamme ja näin ratkaista vaikeudet. Voimme erottaa, mikä on henkistä ja totta ja nähdä pahan voimattomana luulotteluna, mitä se onkin. Silloin voimme sanoa Paavalin tavoin (Filippiläiskirje 3:20): "Meillä on yhdyskuntamme taivaissa."

*Christian Science: Lausutaan Kristian Saiens.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekend Issue • *Second Section*

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And now the Democrats

Chicago has its hands full getting ready for the Democratic National Convention. It isn't just the sheer logistics of hosting 50,000 visitors. There's a phone strike, maybe a cab strike, and the promise of street demonstrations. But with $18 million expected from delegate spending, Chicagoans can take heart.

By Lucia Mouat and Guy Halverson

Staff correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

EVEN THE MOST ELOQUENT DEMOcrat couldn't get an audience these days in Chicago's International Amphitheater. With D-day for the convention only two weeks away, the din sent up by buzz saws, hammers, and cranes automatically rules out any competition. Workmen, thrown off schedule by the city's 2½-month telephone strike, are in the midst of a last-minute scramble — laying cables, scrubbing down the floors and seats, and hammering into place wooden television platforms.

But somehow on Monday, Aug. 26, all will be in order as the 5,611 delegates and alternates make their way to this dingy, industrial South Side neighborhood and file through the mock White House entrance to the amphitheater where they will be called to order by the gavel of Democratic national chairman John M. Bailey.

As a party convention host, Chicago is the most experienced city in the nation. So far, the city has hosted 24 major political conventions.

Building air conditioned

In 1952, the city, eager to attract both national conventions, air conditioned the three-block-long amphitheater site. Of the 10 national party conventions held since then, Chicago and its amphitheater have netted five.

Still, future generations will probably hold the 1968 convention unique. Talk to any number of local wags and the response is apt to be unanimous: "Never have so many roadblocks been thrown in the path of a national nominating convention."

• For weeks a nagging telephone strike made it doubtful that Chicago (though it had put forth $750,000 in cash and $300,000 in services to net the honor) would be the host city after all. But finally, under pressure, an agreement was reached whereby volunteer union members went to work in the amphitheater to fill half of the 6,200 telephone requests and half of the 400 teletype-machine orders.

• Looking to the future, unionized drivers of the city's two major cab companies threaten to pull their 3,500 taxis off Chicago streets, beginning Aug. 16, if a new contract is not negotiated by that date.

• Dissident drivers of Chicago Transit Authority buses have threatened to strike Aug. 25 if their demands are not met by that date. Those threatening the wildcat strike are mostly Negro and have struck once already this summer. They say that union regulations which allow retired drivers to vote keep the rank and file from being heard.

• Also, the gathering of thousands of anti-administration youths has Chicago officials concerned lest antiwar and civil-rights demonstrations erupt into violence.

Security force tallied

Security precautions—under overall supervision of federal Secret Service agents—are almost on a war footing. Besides a contingent of 1,000 federal officers, some 8,000 members of the Chicago Police Department will be on standby duty. About 1,500 of these men—armed and carrying portable walkie-talkies—will be interwoven throughout delegate bleachers and posted outside the building. Some officers will man positions in the rafters high atop the convention hall even as police helicopters zigzag the sky above the massive amphitheater.

In addition there will be some 5,500 Illinois national guardsmen, well-trained in crowd control, stationed in downtown armories. Other federal troops from Fort Hood, Texas, or Fort Carson, Colo., could be flown in if they are needed.

Police attention remains focused on three antiwar groups:

1. The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a New York-based organization, has called for a mammoth march from downtown Chicago to the International Amphitheater Aug. 28, the night the Democrats are scheduled to nominate their presidential candidate.

Mobilization leaders—who insist they'll hold the "confrontation" even if city officials deny them a parade permit—are hopeful that more than 100,000 people will participate.

Chicago officials note that the committee drew more than 300,000 people to a similar march down New York's Fifth Avenue in April, 1967, and that more than 100,000 turned out for a demonstration against the Pentagon in October, 1967.

"We expect the turnout in Chicago to be considerable," concludes Rennie Davis, local coordinator of the National Mobilization Committee.

2. Up to 10,000 Yippies (members of Youth International Party, a disparate conglomeration of hippies and student-left activists) are expected to gather for a week-long "love-in" in Chicago during convention week. They plan to nominate a pig — called Pigasus — for president. Pigasus will be shipped here from Denver for the occasion.

Had the Yippie leaders been able to hold their meeting in Soldiers Field (now rented to Democratic Party officials) as planned, it would have been temporarily dubbed Ché Guevara Park, says Yippie leader Paul Krassner.

3. In addition, the Coalition for an Open Convention, a band of dissident Democratic liberals, plans to hold a rally on the eve of the Democratic convention. The coalition, which proposes a national third party of progressive Republicans and Democrats (should Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey be the Democratic nominee), held a meeting here attended by 1,000 in June.

Credential checks planned

There is not expected to be any live TV coverage of the civil-rights and peace activities that are expected to accompany the convention. This is due to the refusal of striking telephone workers to install cables, phones, and microwave transmission equipment any place but inside the amphitheater.

National television commentators David Brinkley and Walter Cronkite charge that this was an intentional move engineered by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley to play down any disorders which might occur.

The amphitheater will be completely sealed off Sunday, Aug. 25, and a complete check of the premises will be made by security officials. Also, the main access route leading to the center—Halsted Street —will be closed to all but normal bus traffic for a distance of about one mile near the convention site.

Credentials for delegates will be checked twice, first at the regular west parking lot adjoining the center, and again, at the main entrance. Credentials for an estimated 5,000 news-media representatives and the 2,500 visitors and party workers expected in the 10,000-seat amphitheater will also be checked.

In addition to the elaborate security precautions, the 1968 Democratic convention will feature a number of other new twists. Some $100,000 worth of extra air conditioning has been installed in the amphitheater to offset the additional heat expected from the use of color-television equipment. Night sessions—from 8 to 11—are likely to be inaugurated. And John B. Criswell, executive director of the convention, has devised a floor plan by which for the first time TV cameras will not block the podium view of a few hundred delegates.

Organizing the convention — providing enough hot dogs, water coolers, and campaign buttons to keep the 50,000 visitors happy—is a Herculean task. And organizers must plan for the usual hoopla of pretty girls in straw hats pushing their respective candidates, draping of patriotic bunting around the hall, fervent demonstrations for candidates during the midweek nominating session, hiring an orchestral group for martial music and stockpiling of thousands of balloons that might be released during President Johnson's birthday celebration Aug. 27.

Most of the rooms in the Chicago Loop's 55 hotels have been pledged in advance to the Democratic National Committee. The Conrad Hilton, convention headquarters, can accommodate 5,000 guests and will host both Vice-President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and their entourage, as well as delegations from Texas, Oklahoma, and Minnesota.

Asked why these states qualify as the chosen few, Martin Hauan, director of public affairs for the Democratic National Committee, explained that both candidates are from Minnesota, President Lyndon Johnson is from Texas, and Mr. Criswell and Rep. Carl Albert, permanent chairman of the convention, are from Oklahoma.

Transportation, particularly if there is a cab strike, will be tight. Helicopter service, if any, is expected to be limited. Chartered buses will provide shuttle service between Loop hotels and the amphitheater. In preparation for a rush of orders, Hertz Rent-a-Car has called all of its 3,000 Chicago-based cars "home" and ordered them washed for convention week. And Gail Manders, car-control operator, reports that 47 air-conditioned cars have been reserved for Secret Service use.

But all will not be business. For those who want to get away from the amphitheater (even the city's staunchest defenders admit the odor wafting from the nearby old Chicago stockyards still comes on unbelievably strong) there will be plenty of diversion.

Party by Mesta

Babysitting, shopping trips, and art tours will be arranged for wives. Entertainment will vary from the lavish to the homey.

In honor of candidate Humphrey, Pearle Mesta will throw one of her large, inclusive parties, and a mock South Dakota pharmacy at which celebrity supporters will sell Humphrey initialed hats and scarves will be set up.

McCarthyites, who claim a hard-core supply of at least 500 willing volunteers in the Chicago area, will see to it that each delegate is invited to a private party during his Windy City stay. In addition, Chicago will join the ranks of a half dozen other United States cities by opening a late-night "Eugene's" at Your Father's Mustache, a college-age nightclub, where prominent supporters will entertain.

Friction between McCarthy and Humphrey camps here in convention preparation has been most visible in facility rentals. McCarthy workers, who claim they inherited the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's reservation for the Auditorium Theater were told flatly in late July that the Democratic National Committee had been given the reservation. Supporters of the Minnesota Senator bitterly attribute the shift to Mayor Daley's dominance in Democratic national politics.

Phone shortage felt

McCarthy workers also say they have felt the pinch of the telephone shortage more sharply than the Humphrey camp.

In a last-minute effort to duplicate the success of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in challenging the credentials of some Taft delegates to the 1952 Republican convention here in Chicago, a group of 40 pro-McCarthy lawyers has been hard at work in Room 1546A of the Conrad Hilton planning a credentials challenge of pro-Humphrey delegates. Coordinator Jessica Tuchman, daughter of historian-author Barbara Tuchman, reports that an "amazing" number of states where delegates have been chosen by undemocratic processes have been uncovered. She says that Alabama, Texas, Georgia, and Louisiana are on the challenge list for sure. The initial fight will take place in credentials-committee hearings the week before the convention, and McCarthy supporters hope the challenge will make it to the convention floor.

The clash between the McCarthy and Humphrey camps notwithstanding, and despite the inconvenience of a lengthy phone strike and threats of massive antiwar demonstrations, Chicago city officials can take satisfaction in the thought of hosting one more national nominating convention and $18 million in delegate spending added to the city's "gross national product."

Last of 10 articles

Refractory metal in the melting pot

. . . . From the bookshelf

The German-Americans, by Richard O'Connor. Boston: Little, Brown. $8.95.

By Edwin Tetlow

Many students of the Germans believe that if this redoubtable, and frequently frightening, people had been a unified nation instead of an uneasy hotch-potch of small states in the freebooting era of colonialism they would have far outdone the British, the French, the Spaniards, and the others, in the achievement of conquest and the subsequent management and exploitation of subject territories. It is argued that they might then have changed the pattern of 19th and 20th-century history by capturing America, for they would probably have been more determined about permanent and closed-shop occupation of the country than those who got there before them.

Germans themselves will occasionally confide that if only they had emerged as a nation rather earlier they would have fulfilled the destiny of world leadership for which they feel they are equipped. Certainly, the fact that they appeared in force on the American scene so late—German migration reached its peak as recently as 1854 with the arrival of some 215,000 of them—did not stop them for a long time from trying to manage the country.

While, to be sure, many families and groups of emigrants were determinedly and peaceably settling into their new homeland, others were for long enough trying to take over the country or seeking to annex a choice portion of it as the site of a New Germany. After the first world war had broken out, many German-Americans sought openly or deviously to stop the United States from going to war against Germany and her allies. Adolf Hitler finally did the necessary trick. Unlike his imprisoned and bemused millions in the homeland, the German-Americans could see Nazism nakedly exposed for what it really was. They simply stopped being German-Americans. They had no further use for either the prefix or the hyphen. They had become Americans.

This process of assimilation is dealt with at some length, of course, by Mr. O'Connor, and about the only flaw which his non-Germanic readership might find with his admirable work is that he tends to powder some of the warts and present the German-American face as rather more angelic than it was. Yet even this friendly biographer indicates that German-Americans were a turbulent and troublesome lot before they were finally and totally absorbed. In the earliest days of all, when a handful of them were among the group which helped Captain John Smith to settle Jamestown, there were muttered curses from the other settlers. And over two hundred years later one observer with German blood in him was writing that they were "the most important, and most admirable, but least lovable" of nationalities.

America finally tamed them and in so doing she gained fantastically, for the German-Americans have contributed much more to the creation of the technological marvel of today's United States than any other group. There is abundant evidence everywhere of their energy and their inventiveness (of the strictly practical kind rather than the cultural)—from the electrical wonders achieved by the hunchback immigrant, Karl Steinmetz, "the wizard of Schenectady," to the work of the senior Oscar Hammerstein, the showman and impresario who so shrewdly revolutionized the production of American opera.

Mr. O'Connor tells his story in minute detail and with engaging fluency. He is never tedious and he leavens his narrative with many a refreshing anecdote. Usefully, he reminds us of facts which we either never knew or had forgotten—that German-Americans invented the linotype and developed the political cartoon and the comic strip; that they were a decisive element in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency; and that half a dozen of them were among eight men convicted of making and throwing the first anarchist bomb in America, in Chicago, in 1886.

Here also are the stories of some of the notable characters among the boatloads who made the long, uncomfortable and hazardous crossing from the ports of Northern Europe. There was the first Rockefeller, who became a farm worker in New Jersey; John Jacob Astor, the son of a butcher; August Belmont, the Jewish nabob, and the man with the family name of Pfoerschin who was the ancestor of General Pershing, Commander of the first American Expeditionary Force. And many, many more. . . .

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

That 'Flying Machines' man

Now Annakin is racing with vintage cars

Poor traction

. . . is only one of the problems on the Swedish frozen lake where a scene for "The Monte Carlo Rally—and All That Jazz" is being filmed. Putteed Gert Frobe plays a driver berating the occupants of the Lea Francis in the center.

By Kimmis Hendrick

Rome

Police, a fleet of Volvo buses, a late 1920's Mercedes being towed up a ski jump, a crowd of astonished skiers. This was at Valadalen, popular winter resort village in northern Sweden.

Tartan-clad bagpipers, Highland Light Infantry soldiers, friends and families, a Model-A Ford, two Model-T's, a Nash, a Lancia, an Alvis, a Bentley, and several other lovely old cars, a drizzling fog. This was at John O'Groats, top of the British Isles.

The Lancia again, with an old French Peugeot following, Tivoli in the background and Hadrian's Villa just over the hill. This was supposed to be Sicily but it was really near Rome.

These scenes are being put together, with much more, by Ken Annakin, producer and director, on location making "The Monte Carlo Rally—and All That Jazz." If Mr. Annakin's wish comes true, it will be one of the funniest films ever made. For many people it will also be one of the most nostalgic, more so, surely, than even his big hit, "Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines."

It is a Paramount picture, but, as Mr. Annakin points out, it is practically a pan-European production with American touches. It is meant to be the old-car-lover's dream, it is also meant to be hilarious. But it has a serious theme, and the combination of nostalgia, fun, and purpose pleases pleasant Mr. Annakin immensely.

Italian dust

. . . is kicked up by a French Peugeot Rally car cutting in front of a Lancia Rally car in a scene being filmed near Tivoli, Italy, for Ken Annakin's forthcoming film on the Monte Carlo Rally years ago.

He wrote the story in collaboration with Jack Davies. It comes straight from automotive history. The Monte Carlo Rally is a classic test-trial auto race, driven in winter under the most difficult conditions. In the late '20's, it was still being driven by rich amateurs.

We were watching stunt drivers race the Lancia and the Peugeot. Mr. Annakin had fastened a large broom on the rear right wheel of the camera truck. It stirred up a wonderful dust cloud.

"I think," he said between takes, "it will be just the same as when I did my airplane picture. The thing one was trying to say in that was that these were very brave guys. And so were the early auto racers. It's not just comedy.

"There were thrills and spills every day. The drivers were taking great risks. The Monte Carlo Rally was organized, and still is, to put cars into the toughest conditions men can find—conditions not normal for the average driver. We all drive more safely because of these drivers."

Highly complicated

British Mr. Annakin has a genius for organizing. "The Longest Day" and "The Battle of the Bulge" were highly complicated projects, and "Those Magnificent Men" no less so. "Monte Carlo" probably exceeds them all. The famed race starts simultaneously in Stockholm, John O'Groats, Athens, Lisbon, Palermo. Its common destination is Monte Carlo, via the Alps.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Annakin took their story so seriously they almost came up with a documentary. But that wasn't what they wanted. So they put "All That Jazz" in the name to make sure nobody would miss the point that this is a comedy, true to life in the prompting but grand entertainment, so they hope, through and through.

Mr. Annakin's first big job was to find the vintage cars. Then he had to persuade proud owners to let him use them and modify them for 1968 driving conditions. He got a fleet of 20, plus the use of many others for background. Vintage car clubs in England and on the Continent have helped enthusiastically.

Mr. Annakin turned to ex-racer David Watson to supervise getting the cars in shape. Mr. Watson did stunts for him about six years ago in "The Fast Lady," when Julie Christie made her film debut. Mr. Watson brought the fleet of ancient cars to Rome, put 50 skilled mechanics to working on them in the factory-garage of Ruggero Giannini, and got six months work finished in two.

"We've got a marvelous cast, that's very true," said Mr. Annakin, "but the automobiles should give me a good 30 percent of the comedy."

The Volvo likes spaghetti

In the cast, he has American Tony Curtis; five players from Britain, Terry-Thomas, Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, Susan Hampshire, Eric Sykes; Germans Gert Frobe and Peer Schmidt; French, Mireille Darc, Bourvil, Marie Dubois; and three Italian actors, Walter Chiari, Lando Buzzanca, Annabella Incontrera.

"I love the international flavor of it," said Mr. Annakin. "And I love the feeling that we have drawn in true vintage cars that are really loved by their owners, who take great care of them."

Shooting started in Stockholm. So Mr. Annakin wanted a Swedish car. Everybody hunted. Finally, in Lapland, he found a 1928 Volvo. It had been restored by students in an auto mechanics trade school and was in fine shape. As we looked it over, here on an Italian hillside, one of the crew said solemnly, "It's certainly the only Volvo from Lapland that's ever been in Italy." He grinned. "It doesn't speak a word of Italian yet," he said, "but it likes spaghetti."

Stand-ins for cars

Mr. Annakin appears to work on a film like a sort of combined engineer-sociologist-artist. His big crew was multilingual. He had stand-ins for his car stars—replicas with fiber-glass bodies. He knew his script by heart and he wasn't improvising. We asked him if this was an author's film, since he was one of the writers, and got an indirect "no" for an answer.

"Well," he said, "shall we say that if I find that something doesn't work as we have written it, it helps me a great deal that I can make changes without any worry. I know how we created the scene. If I want to change the scene, I know all the pros and cons. But if you look at our script, you'll find everything there.

"It's not like working on somebody else's script," he went on, "where there is always the feeling that the writer might have had a special reason for doing what he did. It's a little bit like the Bible. You don't want to touch it."

Scene and intent, scene and intent—that's a movie. Mr. Annakin told us how "Monte Carlo" will start, and it sounded splendidly wacky, but then he stressed that what he's really after is "some very normal, natural, real comedy."

What's next for him? He wouldn't tell. He said that he'd love to do a space film, but that Stanley Kubrick (with "2001") has taken care of that for quite a while now. "Something like submarines, maybe," Ken Annakin suggested. He smiled. "That's still fascinating, isn't it?" He climbed back on the camera truck and was off in a big cloud of Annakin-made Italian dust, filming the Lancia and the Peugeot.

Ballet biography: Petipa's career on film

By Ian Woodward

London

How the films now being produced in the Soviet Union on Nijinsky and Tchaikovsky shape out, only time will tell. But in "Marius Petipa," the latest Cinemascope release from Contemporary Films, the treatment has tended to fall between the two usual approaches of artists' biography on film — accurate reconstruction and distorted dramatization.

"Petipa" has a fanciful story line, almost fairy-tale characters, unbelievably trite situations in the guise of believable ones, commendably more "facts" than most movies of this type (though placed incorrectly in the narrative), occasionally splendid photography (particularly in the green and golden gardens of old St. Petersburg), mostly amateurish ensemble dancing that purports to represent the singing St. Petersburg classic technique of Petipa. All this, I have no doubt, will add up to success at the box office.

Marius Petipa, the Frenchman who was to emigrate to Russia to make his mark as one of the greatest classical ballet choreographers, had traveled widely as a boy with his father, Jean Antoine, a maitre de ballet. By the time he was 19 he had paid visits to, and lived for lengthy periods in, Belgium, the United States, and Spain, as well as Marseille, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Paris in his native France—yet, of these places, only the latter city is shown in this film.

The film, in fact, begins in 1846, when Petipa (Gilles Segal), at 24, had just returned to Paris after spending four years producing ballets in Spain. The following year, he was offered the post of premier danseur in the St. Petersburg branch of the Imperial Russian Ballet. And here, in film and actual life, is where the choreographer's career really began.

Village stompers

It seems ironical, however, that to illustrate the work of a man who gave prominence to the purely dance element in ballet this film should pay him such wholesale injustice by bringing on village fête stompers in the guise of Russian Ballet, even allowing for the fact that ballet then was not at its present high peak of technique and general virtuosity.

Unashamedly, Petipa created what Fokine at the beginning of the present century was to rebel against: dancing, beautifully composed in ensemble, visually potent in soli; that is, dancing for its own sake. This aspect of the man is barely touched upon here.

He was an autocrat of dance, certainly; and this we are shown, both in his sergeant-major manner at rehearsals, and in his (perhaps tactless) handling of czars who think they know more about dancing than the maitre de ballet.

That great, underrated, genius of classical lyricism, Lev Ivanov, a quiet man who was greatly loved by his colleagues, is acknowledged but once, and then simply because he was the only dancer in the Imperial Ballet brave enough to jump from a great height while dressed in a lion's costume. "I'm honored to know you, Sir," says Petipa, taking Ivanov by the arm. "You're a man after my own heart!"

Throughout the film (which is in French, with English subtitles), the Hungarian court composer Minkus ("Don Quixote," "La Bayadère," "Paquita," and, with Delibes, "La Source") is shown as a boorish drunken, self-centered man, constantly at loggerheads with the more dedicated and serious-minded Petipa—a situation which produces the same kind of dramatic tension which the filmmakers of the Gilbert and Sullivan story must have found so useful.

Indeed Minkus, played with commendable conviction by Jacques Ferrier, comes over as virtually the only noncardboard character. Oleg Strizhonov's Tchaikovsky, though conveying most of the composer's quiet, sensitive nature and tremendous love of children, often tends to make him far too "nice" for comfort.

Close-up fouettés

Where to end a real-life film biography always presents problems: either tidily wrapped-up for aesthetic impact, or with ragged edges as in the original life. "Petipa" ends after the première of "The Sleeping Beauty," in 1890, when Petipa had such ballets before him as "Swan Lake" (with Ivanov doing the "white" acts), "Raymonda," "Ruses d'Amour," and "The Seasons."

It is a pity, I feel, that none of the embittered old man in advanced age is revealed, the man who thought the directorate and the younger choreographers were intriguing against him, accusing him of pursuing an "old-fashioned" style of dance.

Petipa's art in the field of dance invention is peculiarly represented by brief snatches from such unlikely ballets as "La Fille du Pharon" and "Don Quichotte," while the divertissement scene (Little Red Riding Hood) from "The Sleeping Beauty" is more akin to third-rate English pantomine than to St. Petersburg at its most diluted best.

Incidentally, the close-up cut to blurred fouettés in the Wilis act of "Giselle" is a monstrous liberty on the part of the film editor.

No doubt this film, doing the rounds of the international film circuit, will prove good box office, though the title will be meaningless to any but the dance enthusiast; and the enthusiast, once drawn, will squirm in his seat. But if accuracy is not the main criterion, then "Petipa" is certainly worth a night out to see.

Choreographer in bearskin

. . . is Gilles Segal in the title role of "Marius Petipa," a new film in Britain.

Stravinsky in Switzerland

By Willi Reich

Zurich

The abundance and variety of musical activity in Switzerland does not permit of singling out too many individual events, which are primarily concerned with new works by Swiss composers. We will therefore confine ourselves to reporting three festivals of spectacular character.

Most memorable is the great Stravinsky festival, which took place between May 26 and June 18 in Basel. It comprised nine concerts and operatic performances and, as the impresario intended, provided a significant survey of the master's collective works to date. Its artistic pinnacles were the performance of the opera "The Rake's Progress," directed by Lars Runsten and conducted by Hans Löwlein, at the Stadttheater; the orchestral concert of the ballet music "Agon" and of "Sacre du printemps," conducted by Pierre Boulez, who may certainly be said to be one of the world's best interpreters of Stravinsky today; and the concert of the Basel Chamber Orchestra conducted by Paul Sacher, with "Les noces" and some works of a more intimate character.

Cable from Stravinsky

How greatly Stravinsky appreciated the homage shown to him in Basel is seen from the cable he sent to the managers of the festival: "I wish to thank you and beg you to convey my deepest appreciation to Meister Sacher and all the participants in the Stravinsky Festival Basel, which promises to be one of the most distinguished presentations that my music has ever had."

The week of opera put on by the Stadttheater of Bern in the latter half of June provided an impressive picture of the systematic constructive work that has been carried on there. The director of the theater, Walter Oberer, has a special preference for operas of old masters which have unjustly passed into oblivion, and each year he presents one or two of these finds with unusual splendor during the opera festival week.

This year they were Luigi Cherubini's "Medea," first performed in 1797, in Paris, and Joseph Haydn's "Armida," composed in 1784 for Prince Estherházy. It was not merely the fact that both works were curiosities that aided their great success in Bern; Oberer's own staging of them, to which the musical direction and the vocal ensemble were exactly suited, contributed substantially toward guaranteeing the old works a certain modernity, which, like the glorious music, went over very well with the audiences.

Henze's comic opera

The truly modern had its day at the festival with an outstanding performance of Hans Werner Henze's comic opera "Der junge Lord," directed by Edgar Kelling. Also on the festival program were Mozart's "Figaro" and "Magic Flute," Weber's "Freischütz," Verdi's "Traviata," and Puccini's "Il Tabaro" and "Gianni Schicchi." The engagement of prominent soloists insured these performances a festive luster.

An event of greatest importance to Swiss musicians was the Festival of Swiss Composers held in Zurich at the end of May, which was immediately followed by the June festival weeks put on by the opera house and the Zurich Tonhalle-Gesellschaft (Concert Hall Society). The link between the two festivals was a splendid revival of Othmar Schoeck's grandiose opera "Penthesilea," which had its première in 1927. High points of the festival weeks were the guest performance at the opera house by the Royal Ballet of London, starring Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev, Leopold Lindtberg's new production of "The Magic Flute," and a collective guest performance by the Stuttgart State Opera of Jan Cikker's opera based on Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

Among the concerts, the guest appearances of conductor George Szell (an evening of Mozart) and Dean Dixon, as well as a program featuring Wilhelm Backhaus as the soloist in Beethoven's E-flat major concerto, led by Rudolf Kempe, must be mentioned. In addition, there was a stormily applauded piano recital by Artur Rubinstein and an evening of chamber music in which the latest work by Frank Martin, his String Quartet, Op. 64, was given its première, with great success.

Cincinnati première

Cincinnati's Playhouse in the Park begins a two-theater operation Aug. 14 when the world première of Keith Neilson's "End of the World" takes place in its Shelterhouse Theater while Ugo Betti's "Crime on Goat Island" continues in the new Robert S. Marx Theater.

New opera fellowships

The Corbett Foundation has announced the formation of two Corbett Foundation Opera Fellowship programs. The new fellowships have been designed to give young American opera singers special training on the European stage, especially in West Germany. The Corbett Foundation will hold preliminary regional auditions early this fall. Application blanks for the auditions can be obtained by writing to the Corbett Foundation, 1501 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45206. Applicants must specify their age when writing for the application blanks.

Negro history on TV

From Richmond, Va., comes word that the Old Dominion Foundation has made a grant to the Central Virginia Educational Television Corporation to produce the first instructional television series for local, state, and national use on the role of the Negro in American history.

A third Newport festival?

By the Associated Press

Providence, R.I.

George Wein, producer of the Newport jazz and folk festivals, said last week he plans to keep the festivals in Newport at least another year and might hold a third one. He said he hopes to initiate a festival featuring country and western music and plans to apply to the Newport City Council later this month for licenses to conduct all three.

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Economical transportation

Bullock cart remains standby in India

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nasik, India

A group of foreign dignitaries, visiting India's Trombay atomic reactor outside Bombay, were held up at a narrow point in the road by a bullock cart.

After much shouting, the farmer was able slowly to guide his bullocks and the creaking cart over to the shoulder of the road, allowing the impatient visitors to continue.

The incident is minor but it illustrates how India stands with one foot in the atomic age and the other in the bullock-cart era.

Despite all the country's new steel mills, fertilizer factories, and other modern industrial complexes, the slow moving bullock cart still remains the principal means of transporting goods from the villages to the cities.

Since 80 percent of India's millions live in the rural areas, many Indians still say the country has a "bullock-cart economy."

The bullock cart is a symbol of India's ancient civilization. Empires have come and gone, but the bullock cart continues to creak along as it has for at least 2,000 years.

It could be called a perfect example of functional design. It has defied time. It has retained its classic style and appearance. Its high wheels have enabled the oxen to pull it through deep ruts in dusty roads during the summer, or through the quagmire that roads become when they are drowned by the monsoon.

Cheap motive power

The animals that pull the carts are a cheap source of motive power. They are fed on straw and stalks of grain the farmer gets from his own field. When they are not wedded to the cart, the bullocks are used to plow the fields, and even to help thresh wheat or rice by trampling on the stalks.

There are drawbacks, of course. Compared to their great weight and size, the carts have a small payload. And the carts are slow.

But they have advantages for poor Indian farmers. Since the construction of the bullock cart is so simple, most parts can be made by village artisans from local materials. These villagers have been making carts for generations. They often are paid by farmers in grain after the harvest season.

New carts also are inexpensive and they often last well beyond the life of the owner. The animals are not only cheap to maintain, but also are within the farmer's income unless there is a drought year when he has to live on credit.

The traditional bullock cart has lost some ground to trucks in the city areas. But because so many of India's rural roads are little more than rutted wagon paths, only a bullock cart can pass through during the rainy season.

Truck costs cited

It takes a bullock cart to bring the produce from the field to the house. Then most Indian farms are so small there isn't much need for a motor vehicle to transport the crop to market, or pick up seeds and fertilizer. Added to this is the cost of gasoline and repairs which would have to be done in the city. Another expense is that most farmers would have to hire somebody to drive the truck.

But far from disappearing during the atomic age, bullock carts in India appear to be increasing. A census taken in 1945 revealed that there were more than 8 million bullock carts rumbling over India. The last census, taken some years back, showed 10 million.

There are other reasons farmers are in no hurry to get rid of their bullock carts. When they make the trip back from town late at night, they often let their animals do the driving. The farmers fall asleep, and the faithful bullocks plod unguided all the way home.

A favorite trick of village youngsters while the driver is sleeping, is to lead the bullock and turn the cart around. When the farmer awakes, he finds he has returned to the market place in town which he left hours ago.

There is no doubt that the bullock cart is still the best vehicle for India's farmers. It will continue to serve as the most important means of transportation in the country's 650,000 villages. For this reason, rural India is likely to continue to live in a "bullock-cart" economy for some time to come.

By Ernest Weatherall

Creaking to market

India's economy is sometimes said to rest on bullock carts. For some 10 million carts throughout the subcontinent carry produce to market and generally meet the transportation needs of rural Indians—80 percent of the population.

Bike racks dot Bonn's countryside

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The bicycle is making a comeback in West Germany—but for fun, not as a despised piece of outmoded transport.

For years after World War II, as Germany climbed out of ruins, millions of West Germans felt themselves lucky to have even a bike to pedal off to work.

Factories were flanked by acres of bicycle racks, where workers parked their machines, locked them carefully, and went on to their lathes or desks.

Then came recovery. In the rush of a few years West Germans became more prosperous than Germans ever had been before.

The nation's magnificent but nearly empty autobahnen began to fill with cars. Bikes by the million collected dust in family garages.

Our gardener drove to work in his car. Last year he turned in the old model for a new French Renault. Then he bought a secondhand Opel for his son.

Status symbol stays home

The gardener regards our family bikes with amused tolerance. He himself has out grown them, he makes plain.

But the realization is beginning to dawn on many Germans that bicycles can be fun to ride and be good exercise—so long as one has the status symbol of a car at home.

Whole families are now buying bikes for sport. Many Germans ride the latest creation, a small-wheeled, high-handlebar contraption that hardly looks like a bicycle at all.

German bike manufacturers pour out 1.1 million units yearly. But demand has risen far beyond that point. Hundreds of thousands of bicycles are imported from France, Britain, and other European lands.

Now the situation has taken still another turn. Far from being unable to afford cars, Germans have so many cars that their roads are choked.

Summer weekends this year superhighways leading south to sunshine had Schlangen (serpents) of cars 30 miles long inching forward in clouds of exhaust and frustration.

City streets are even worse. Many a staid businessman or official has discovered it is quicker to take his bike to work than to drive.

Refinery fed by leviathan tankers gets cracking at Welsh port

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A vast international oil operation has linked a beautiful bay in southern Ireland to a Welsh fishing port on one of the largest natural harbors in Britain.

For these areas, which have fallen on hard economic times, it will also provide thousands of people with new or better jobs.

The link was just formalized with the inauguration, by the Queen, of Gulf Oil's massive new refinery at Milford Haven, a trawler port in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

The refinery, capable of processing 60,000 barrels of crude oil a day—3 million tons a year—will be fed from Gulf Oil's recently completed £13 million ($31.2 million) ocean terminal at Bantry Bay, Republic of Ireland.

Floating platform

Bantry Bay's significance is that it will be the terminal for the world's six largest ships—Gulf's giant 312,000-ton (deadweight) tankers.

At present these colossal supertankers — about 2½ times the size of the original Queen Elizabeth liner — cannot be accommodated in the world's tanker terminals.

But deep water and the erection of a floating platform at Bantry Bay will enable these tankers to anchor and pump oil ashore into 12 huge tanks of Whiddy Island in the bay.

The importance of these giants is that the bigger the ship, the cheaper the freighting costs per ton of cargo carried. With the Suez Canal closed and marine traffic diverted around the Cape of Good Hope, the trend increasingly is toward the big ones.

From the Bantry Bay terminal oil supplies will be shifted to smaller tankers and transported to the Milford Haven refinery, as well as to European refineries.

Besides entering the British refining industry, Gulf Oil is also developing petrochemicals. Two petrochemical plants will begin operating at Milford Haven this autumn. They will produce 50,000 tons a year of benzene (raw material for plastics and dyestuffs manufacture) and 100,000 tons of cyclohexane, a basic material for nylon production.

U.S. education aid tallied

Federal grants totaling more than $57 million have been made available to institutions of higher learning over the past three years. The grants were for the purchase of books and other educational materials.

Athens drafts restrictions

People, pollution threaten Parthenon

By Reuters

Paris

Air pollution, jet planes, and tourists are threatening the marble-columned Parthenon in Athens.

Experts of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), which has its headquarters here, are as concerned as the Greeks about preserving the ancient temple dating from the golden age of ancient Greece.

The Parthenon, built in the 5th century B.C., and reconstructed in the 19th century, dominates the Acropolis, the hill in the center of Athens.

UNESCO said iron bars used to reinforce the multipillared edifice are rusting.

This, together with rainwater and winter frost, is causing splits in the marble.

Industrial gas reacting with the air is eating its way into the ancient rock, and supersonic planes cause fragments to fall away.

Building leans

Thousands of annual visitors to the Parthenon unwittingly play a hand in this slow destruction. The continual tramp of feet along the paths and paving stones leading up to the building is causing it to lean, UNESCO said.

Dampness continually rots away at the limestone foundations.

Acropolis museum curator George Dontas, said in the UNESCO journal, Courier, that maltreatment of the Parthenon throughout history was the root base of the present gradual erosion.

In the 3rd century it suffered under the occupation of Macedonia. In the 6th century it was converted to a church, and in the 15th century the Turks used it as a mosque.

In 1687, during the siege of Athens, the Parthenon was an ammunition arsenal and was blown up under a bombardment.

In 1830, when Greece was liberated from the Turks, the Parthenon consisted of two unconnected heaps of stone. Greek restoration work carried out since then was responsible for renovating the structures.

Among safeguards recommended for the building by Mr. Dontas was one which would forbid tourists to enter its pillared interior. This would prevent the continual tramp of feet near the pillars.

A recent plan to restore the ceiling in marble was abandoned. It is now proposed to reconstruct the ceiling in a less heavy material, wood or even plastic.

The rusted iron supporting bars will be replaced by noncorrodible alloy bars. This alone will take several years.

But the biggest threat is corrosion of the stone and marble by industrial fumes, bad weather, and damp.

Professor says Frenchmen are really Scots

By Reuters

Angers, France

All Frenchmen born before 1906 — and that includes President de Gaulle —are Scotsmen, a Scottish professor said here.

Glasgow University French studies Professor Olivier Brown based his argument on the fact that in 1513 and 1558 respectively, King Louis XII of France and Queen Mary Stuart of Scotland (Mary, Queen of Scots) signed edicts granting their subjects dual nationality.

Professor Brown, who is visiting battlefields of the 100 Years War near here, says the dual-nationality law was not repealed until 1906, but the bill then passed by the British Parliament guaranteed the rights of people already covered by the 16th century edicts.

The professor had another surprise. The name de Gaulle translates into the old Scottish language as Wallace. "That is the name of our national hero, Sir William Wallace, who was beheaded in 1305," he said.

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Ranch life 'like it is' out West

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Accom 8 guests on 1,200-acre cattle ranch in foothills of Big Horn Mts. at 5,000 el. You can ride, swim, hike, fish, hunt, take pack trips, see rodeos, take part in everyday workings of ranch, or rest and relax.... Homey congenial atmosphere. Come join us.

From the wilds of Wyoming comes this hospitable invitation to enjoy ranch life "like it is" out West.

Near Buffalo, Wyo., the North Ridge Ranch, operated by Dick and Ann Pew, is one of 400 farms, ranches, and lodges in 50 states and Canada listed by Patricia Dickerman in her 112-page paperback, "Farm & Ranch Vacation Guide." Paying guests are welcome at them all.

"Having relatives we can visit in the country is largely a thing of the past," said Miss Dickerman from her Manhattan office where she publishes the guide. "But there's a growing group of rural hosts who now substitute for family kin."

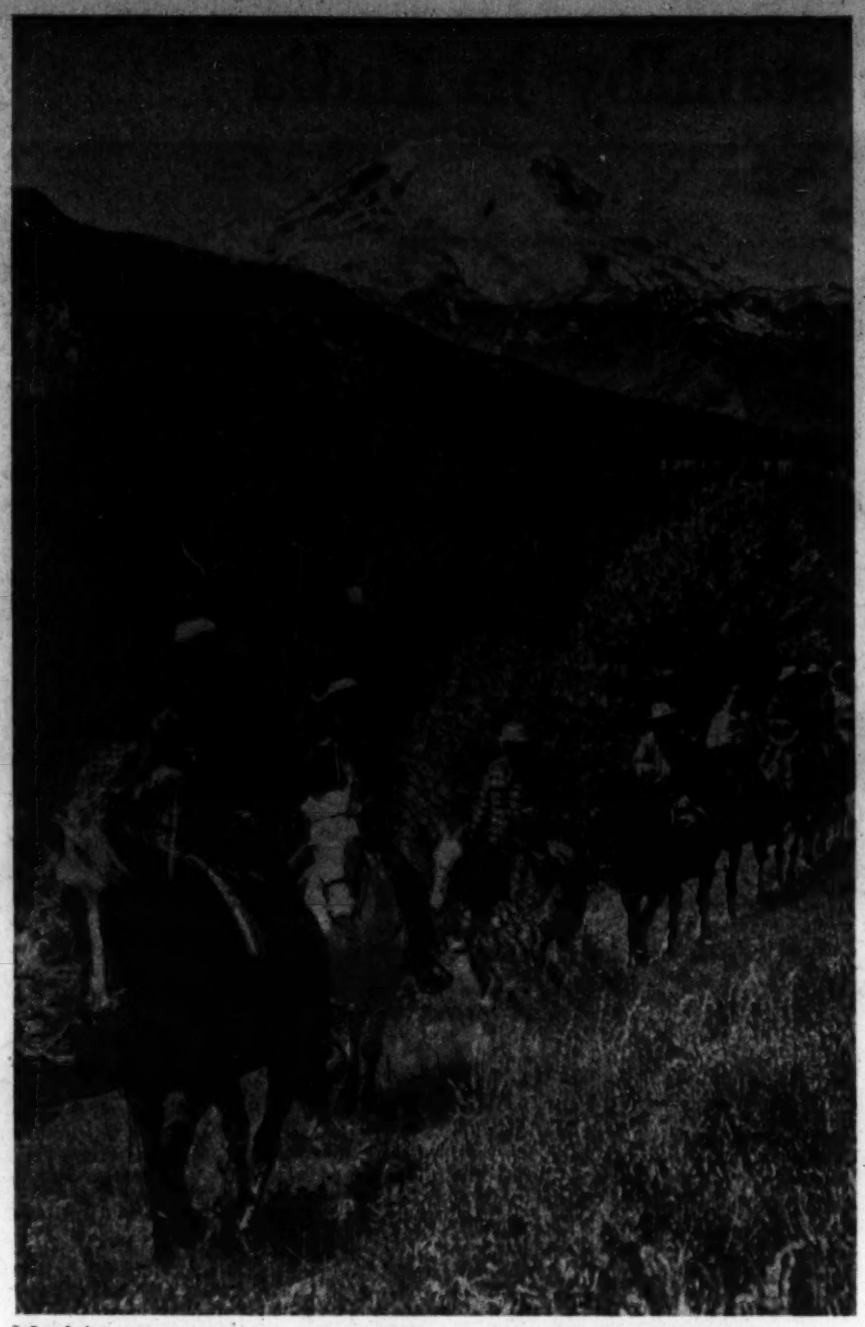
A Long Island housewife who took her family a-farming recalled, "The biggest plus was a farmer who loved children. He took the time to explain the whys and wherefores of farm life. He was never too busy for the children, and parceled out jobs to them which made them feel ten feet tall."

The Guidebook tells how many guest rooms each place offers, what animals and crops are raised, the acreage, the ages of the host's children, nearby points of interest, sports facilities in the area, and culinary specialties. She also indicates which places (about 65 percent) are open for guests year round. She chooses them for inclusion in the guide on the basis of personal visits and written recommendations.

In a special section Miss Dickerman lists accommodations for children and teenagers unaccompanied by parents. Another section specifies a variety of housekeeping facilities in cottages, cabins, bunkhouses, converted barns, and carriage houses, and in extra farmhouses.

Information on whether social drinking is allowed on the premises is also given—a detail that aids guests in selecting a congenial stmosphere. And the choice of where to go is as varied as America itself, from a small seaside farm on the rocky coast of Maine to a working ranch in the shadow of Mt. Rainier.

The guide is available from bookstores ($1.50) or direct from the publishers, Farm & Ranch Vacations, 36 East 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.



By Dean Spuler

Trail ride

Vacationers from the Double K Ranch ride horseback in the Cascade Mountains with Mt. Rainier in the background. Ranch is one of 400 farms, ranches, and lodges throughout the United States and Canada listed in the paperback "Farm and Ranch Vacation Guide."

Sun-fun fashions

By Wanda Henderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Acapulco, Mexico

WOMEN TODAY

Fashion, you'd think, would be the last thing vacationing nomads would have in mind. Not so, judging from the mountain of luggage wheeled off Western's only-way-to-fly bird. The more the climate calls for undress, the more style-conscious these sun seeking playmates become.

Actually all a clothes-pony needs to face the fashion jungle of Acapulco is a handful of swimsuits, a minimum of drip-dry shifts, and a maximum of wigs. Keep the coif simple. Even with hair spray, in this humidity your pouf will poop.

Tempting boutiques

When in Acapulco do succumb to the lure of tempting boutiques. They beckon from every hostelry patio. The timing is good for Mexico fashions. Now the turista can buy things she can still wear when she gets back home and not look like a leftover souvenir. The local muslins and batistes with their smocking, embroidery, and eyelet work are completely feminine. There are a lot of big girls in little girl dresses here. However, these demure baby doll pinafores and quaint crocheted Minis look slightly incongruous gyrating a frug at the local discothèques.

First stop, Emy Fors's atelier in the Hotel Pierre Marques, in search of a parachute jumpsuit. "Passengers" hooking a ride for this soaring sport are attached to a tow line. Pulled by a jeep, they float 200 feet over earthlings below. What better costume for this up, up, and away outing than a romper. Angeleno Sally Kelly made a dandy landing in a red, yellow, white poppy print of water-worthy cotton, in case she overshot the Revolcadero Beach runway.

So you don't have pierced ears. The silver disks and kicky papier-mâché mobiles are worth the needle prick. Be abandoned. The selection of papier-mâché love beads, bracelets—worn sultry above the elbow—Aztec pendant necklaces, yes, even footlaces—a string of bright baubles which hook over the toe and encircle the ankle at 125 pesos (about $10)—are guaranteed to make you feel like a flower child.

Acapulco designers

Acapulco designers have a ladylike way with the mannish shirt. For shape, they tuck it vertically as far as the hip, then let the shirttails flare unstitched. They make great popovers for brief beachwear. Matching umbrella hats are floppy, stitched, deep crowned.

Peggy Pena's carefree label has the jump on the Olympics. Her specially designed fabric can be bought by the yard or in ready-made shirts, skirts. It comes in red, white, blue and is gaily printed in Acapulco status hotel credits.

A marvelous Empire shift, not confined to social life in Mexico, is a Pena original. The fast-dye muslin is put together in trio colors: orange bodice, Empire inset of avocado, skirt, a rich raspberry. The only detail—centered slash pockets.

You won't look like a turista if you dare to make an entrance at al fresco supper in Emy Fors's pajama. The print is smashing, wave upon wave in aqua blues and greens. The shape skims the figure and has a burst of peaked ruffles at the skin-diving neckline and wide-legged cuffs. Fabric is heavy tapestry. Better for balmy Newport than tropical Acapulco in midsummer. Cotton lace Mini dresses in serape-bright colors cool off the night scene. All-color thong sandals take playmates sunning on the beach and on to midnight rocking aboard private yachts.

Menswear, too

Definitely not the bikini type? Try a one-piece bathing suit with op appeal and hope the cutouts are in the right spot. Still squeamish? Pop over a vivid tasseled poncho in wool hand crochet or one of the vividly embroidered styles in cotton. These can be had in a variety of lengths long enough to camouflage the cantaloupes in the hip pockets.

Something happens in Acapulco! The most conservative pin-stripe executive becomes a fashion extrovert. Here a man doesn't need the little woman along to help him make up his mind. He simply asks the salesgirl, "What's popular, the long sleeve shirt or the short?" For 110 pesos (about $9), he saunters forth with a fancy assortment of handkerchief weight Yucatan shirts which are bone buttoned, tucked, and are worn outside the trousers.

One of the best looks in menswear is the unbleached muslin or hopsacking pant in natural tones or a cool shade of blue. These trousers are extremely well cut and can be paired with a matching shirt or a sharp contrast stripe. Decorative touches are eyelet treatment and pleating. No belt is worn. Matching espadrilles are very much in order.

Dashingly Casbah

If your husband doesn't want to look like a visiting fireman, he should check his tie and coat at the airport. Gentlemen dress for dinner (11-ish), in white. Open throat shirts are worn outside the slacks and moccasins match. All dashingly Casbah. A few seasons ago there was a run on made-in-Mexico ruffled shirts for evening. Now the trend is to the sheer cotton shirt a bit less frilly. Styles with simple pleating or subtly vented drawnwork, or eyelet, are right for formal occasions north of the border.

An exotic spy type interrupted her chess game to display a lavish swoosh of white organdy ruffles. "It's convertible. Can be worn as a boudoir peignoir or an evening coat—marvelous for the States," explained Countess Collalto. "I design take-home clothes. Things you won't see anywhere else. You just missed Lana Turner. I am mailing her some delicious sharkskin shirts in ice cream lime, lemon, cocoanut white."

I couldn't resist. "Countess, where are you from?"

"Hollywood," she replied.

Convenience foods make galley cooking easier

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Preparing luncheon in the galley of a small cruiser illustrates the helpfulness of convenience foods, according to Miss Rita Dubois, home economist of the R. T. French Company, a pioneer in the development of such foods.

A typical luncheon consists of marinated shrimp and oven-baked chicken, prepared in advance and brought aboard in a cooler chest, and served with a hot entree of chili-franks made in the galley. Relishes and fresh fruit cup, also prepared in advance and stored in the cooler chest, complete the meal.

Mariners' shrimp

⅔ cup vinegar
⅓ cup oil
1 envelope (1½ ounce) seasoning mix for sloppy joes
1 pound cooked shrimp, or lobster, or both

Combine vinegar, oil, and dry sauce mix. Pour over shrimp or chunks of lobster. Cover and refrigerate several hours. Serve as hors d' oeuvres. Use toothpicks to spear chunks of seafood.

Seafaring chicken crisp

1 egg, beaten
1 tablespoon prepared yellow mustard
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1½ cups fine dry bread crumbs
⅓ cup melted butter or margarine, melted
2½ or 3-pound fryer chicken, cut up

Combine egg, mustard, salt, and Worcestershire sauce.

In a second bowl, combine bread crumbs and butter. Dip chicken pieces first in egg mixture then in crumb mixture. Place in greased shallow baking pan and bake in 400 degree F. oven one hour or until tender. Serve hot or cold. Serves four.

Chili-franks is a one-dish meal, quickly prepared on a single burner of a tiny galley stove.

Chili-franks

1 pound frankfurters, cut into one-inch pieces
1 one-pound can pork and beans
1 one-pound can tomatoes
1 six-ounce can tomato paste
1 1¾-ounce envelope chili seasoning mix
½ cup sweet pickle relish
3 tablespoons oil

Combine all ingredients in a three-quart saucepan. Bring to boil, stirring constantly. Simmer uncovered 10 minutes. Six to eight servings.

Keeping your cool with refreshing fruit

By Katharine Shepard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eighty-nine degrees F.—Time to think yourself cool, eating refreshing, beautiful fruits.

As an hors d'oeuvre before dinner: A cube of chilled Crenshaw melon with a piece of chipped beef, or a slice of thin prosciutto ham wrapped around it and held with a tooth pick. Or team a chunk of fresh pineapple with either a piece of blue cheese or Cheddar, held with a toothpick.

For dinner, a choice of two main dishes with which fruit is used:

Chicken casserole with prunes

¼ cup vegetable oil
2½ cups sliced onions
2 tablespoons flour
2 frying chickens, cut
Salt, pepper
Poultry seasoning
1 package (one pound) prunes
2 cans (8 ounces each) tomato sauce.

Put oil in a deep 3-quart casserole. Add onion and sprinkle with flour. Put half the chicken pieces on onion. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add half the prunes and one can of sauce. Repeat layers of chicken, seasonings, and prunes. Pour remaining sauce over the top. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about two hours. Add water if needed during baking. Serves eight.

The casserole will look rather dark and rich when cooked.

A light, crisp lettuce salad with an oil and vinegar dressing would complement it nicely.

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Sweet and sour pork

½ cup flour
½ teaspoon monosodium glutamate
½ teaspoon salt
1 pound lean pork, cut into ¾ inch cubes
1 well-beaten egg
½ cup sugar
½ cup vinegar
½ cup pineapple juice
¼ cup catchup
1 teaspoon soy sauce
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons water
1 cup pineapple chunks, drained
1 medium green pepper, cut into ½ inch pieces

Combine flour, monosodium glutamate, and salt. Dip pork cubes in beaten egg and then into flour mix. Coat well. Fry pork in deep, hot fat (360 degrees F.) for 6-8 minutes, or until browned and done. Remove and drain pork on paper towels and keep warm.

In a deep skillet, combine sugar, vinegar, pineapple juice, catchup, and soy sauce; bring to a boil. Blend cornstarch into water; gradually stir into sauce. Continue to simmer mixture, stirring constantly until sauce thickens. Stir warm fried pork cubes, drained pineapple chunks, and green pepper pieces into thickened sauce. Heat mixture through, stirring constantly for about 5 minutes. Serve while hot, with steamed rice. Serves 3-4.

Serve a light cooling dessert such as lemon sherbet and lemon cookies.

Shower them with petit-threes

By the Associated Press

Here's how to make your own frosted cakes for a bridal shower:

Cranberry petit-threes

2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
⅔ cup butter or margarine
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
Grated rind of 1 lemon
4 egg yolks
½ cup milk
1 cup cranberry-orange relish (from a 14-ounce jar)
Frosting (see below)

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream butter, sugar, vanilla, and grated lemon rind. Thoroughly beat in egg yolks. Stir in flour mixture alternately with milk just until smooth; do not overmix. Turn into a greased and floured nine-inch square pan. Bake in a 325-degree F. oven until cake tester inserted comes out clean—45 minutes.

Let stand 10 minutes; turn out; cool. When cake is cold, trim side crusts; trim top to make flat; cut into three horizontal layers, using a serrated knife and a sawing motion. Spread cranberry-orange relish between layers. Spread frosting over top of cake; cut into two-inch rectangles. Decorate top as desired. Makes 32 petit-threes.

Frosting

Mix together two cups sifted confectioners' sugar and ¼ cup soft butter, adding enough lemon juice (about two tablespoons) to make mixture of spreading consistency.

Suggestions for cooking with tomatoes

By the Associated Press

When you are preparing a tomato sauce to serve with fish, substitute bacon fat for the butter or margarine usually called for.

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Thicken canned stewed tomatoes with flour or cornstarch and serve as a sauce for omelet. Strips of onion and green pepper, skillet-cooked in butter, may be added to the stewed tomatoes if you like. Makes a pleasant luncheon or brunch dish.

When you are making sugar syrup for cold drinks, stir the sugar and water together over low heat until the sugar dissolves, for about 5 minutes.

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Roll that lemon between the palms of your hands to soften it before squeezing out the juice; or use a cutting board and the palm of one hand for the rolling.

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Ever serve brownies topped with peppermint ice cream and chocolate sauce? Bake the brownies in a shallow pan so they are on the thin side. If peppermint ice cream isn't available, you can use vanilla or chocolate ice cream and sprinkle it with crushed peppermint flavor hard candy.

coming features

What If There's Another Vietnam?
If the U.S. were faced with another Vietnam-style "war of liberation," would the response be different now? In a full-page report, correspondent George Ashworth explores some of the current thinking in Washington.
MONDAY, AUG. 19

British Cities Fight Overcrowding
The problem of too many people is pinching urban centers on that "tight little island." The solution: to "overspill" excess people to cooperating small towns in the country. David Shaw analyzes the plan, and a map illustrates it.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17

'Rousseau, Redon and Fantasy'
New York's Guggenheim Museum is exhibiting works from the artists of the fantastic. A review of the show and reproductions of oils by Heinrich Campendonk and Max Ernst give insight into the "inner world of reality" motivating this challenging group of painters.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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By Geoffrey P. Fulton

Eight-oared blast-off

Harvard's heavyweight eight tears away from the starting line, oars bending as they win the right to represent the United States in the October Olympics at Mexico City. From left are Paul Hoffman, cox; Art Evans, stroke; Capt. Curt Canning, 7; Andy Larkin, 6; Scott Steketee, 5; Fritz Hobbs, 4, Steve Brooks, 3; Cleve Livingston, 2, and Dave Higgins, bow.

'We're a loose crew'

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"The day I entered Harvard I bought a Mexican travel poster and hung it in the locker room at the boathouse.

"The thought of the Olympics has never left my mind, and indirectly every race I've coxed since then has pointed in that direction."

It was narrow—a fast-closing margin of inches after battling Pennsylvania for 2,000 meters down the tailwind Long Beach, Calif., Olympic Trials channel—but Paul Hoffman's four-year dream came true July 14.

Harvard University, for the first time in the 116 years since it began rowing, will represent the United States in the eight-oared shell at the Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Average 6ft.3in., 198 pounds

A proud banner it will carry, too. Only three times since 1900 has the United States not won the gold medal. Similarly, only twice has the American winner been represented by a club crew (Vesper of Philadelphia) rather than one comprised of collegians.

"Harvard is closer to its potential at this stage than we were four years ago," says Bill Stowe, who rowed on the Olympic champion Vesper crew in 1964. "They'll be a good representative. But they'll have to be; the West Germans and Russians are fantastic."

From the standpoints of physical prowess, experience, and recent winning ways no better selection could have been determined than the men who wear the Crimson shirt with the block "H."

Per man they average out a hefty 198 pounds, 6ft. 3in. in height, and 21 years of age. Six of the eight have rowed together the past two seasons.

And last summer they toured internationally, winning the Pan-American Games gold medal, the North American championships, and the European championships.

Traditional dunking
. . . Harvard cox Paul Hoffman heading for a bath.

"This is the best crew I've had at Harvard," admits coach Harry Parker, whose crews have not lost in college competition since 1963.

"All eight are excellent—strong plus effective. They also work very hard."

Work at Harvard is a September-June matter that includes running, calisthenics, weightlifting, and two-hour practice in the indoor tank when the Charles River is iced over during the winter.

Like most crews, Harvard utilizes interval-type training, a concept borrowed from track and field. The oarsmen build up "high level capacity" with maximum performances of short (a minute or two) duration alternated with short intervals of rest.

"Because of this interval training crews now have an average cadence (strokes per minute) in the middle to upper 30s," says Parker. "Ten years ago they were averaging in the low 30s. Training then consisted of rowing long distances at a moderate pace.

"About the highest cadence you can get," he added, "is 45. Any faster and you lose more in efficiency than you gain in speed."

Harvard also utilizes a rhythm originated in the past several years by the famed Ratzeburg crew of West Germany, Olympic champions in 1960 and silver medalists in 1964.

In this rhythm the slowdown phase of the stroke occurs "coming up" at the finish. Parker is quick to point out, however, that "it's the pressure put on the oars in the water that mostly counts — not the rhythm."

"During a race," adds Andy Larkin, who pulls No. 6 oar, "you're thinking about the length of [oars'] catch, of good leg drive, and of just keeping going for six minutes."

In its Olympic Trials finals race against Penn—ironically, Parker's alma mater—Harvard trailed by about a half a boat length with 250 meters to go.

Coxswain Hoffman then called for the sprint beat—40-plus strokes per minute—and the Crimson ever-so-slowly caught up, jumping to the win (with a time of 5m., 42.5s.) only on the final stroke of the race.

(There are approximately 240 strokes taken during a 2,000 meters race.)

"I knew we'd catch them because this is a loose crew," Hoffman said, confidently, afterwards.

"He means," added No. 2 oarsman Cleve Livingston, "that we have fun before and after a race and at practice. But we know how to perform in a race—especially during the sprint to the finish line."

SPORTS

Davis being groomed to replace Maris?

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Playing second fiddle to such Cardinal regulars as Lou Brock, Curt Flood, and Roger Maris doesn't bother Don Davis at all. He is just glad to be along—a part of this strong St. Louis drive to a second straight National League pennant.

"I couldn't believe it when they told me in Houston that I'd been traded to the Cardinals," began the former Duke University athlete. "The Astros, still trying to build, were having their struggles. Then all at once I'm wearing this uniform. That has to make you glad you're a ballplayer."

With the Astros, Davis quickly gained the reputation of being a fine outfielder, especially in center. But he has played all three picket-line berths since joining the St. Louis club a few weeks ago.

'They have some artists here'

"We wanted somebody to spell Brock, Flood, and Maris," explained Red Schoendienst, the manager of the Cardinals. "We felt that Davis was well qualified for the job. He's one of the best defensive outfielders in the National League. He's already done a fine fill-in job for us."

The Redbirds gave the Houston club outfielder Dick Simpson and pitcher Hal Gilson for Davis.

"I've been in quite a few games," said the boy who grew up and now makes his home in Portsmouth, Va. "I've played in left, center, and right. Not long ago I played two days in center field, the next day moved to left, and two days later was in right. So I'm keeping busy."

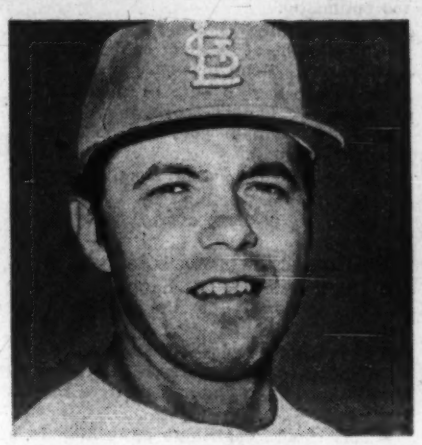
He thinks, naturally, that his best chance for future regular duty is in right field. "It looks as if Brock and Flood can go on forever," he said. "But Maris is retiring at the end of this year."

Meanwhile, Davis hopes to improve his batting. "I'm working on it," he said. "Maybe if I just concentrate on studying some of the other fellows on this club I can better myself. They sure have some artists here." He had pointed to Brock and Flood, sitting in front of their Shea Stadium lockers nearby.

Davis signed with the Astros after his sophomore year at Duke. "It was mostly financial," he said, when asked why he had picked the Houston organization. "I had a couple of other offers, but I'd rather not talk about them. I also played football in college. In fact, I went to Duke on a football scholarship, but I also enjoyed playing under Ace Parker, the baseball coach."

Davis had been a high school football and baseball star in Portsmouth, Va.

"But the fellow who helped me most was Leo Posada, who was in the big leagues for a while," the newest Cardinal continued. "He was a player-coach with the Amarillo club of the Texas League in 1966. Actually, that was my sixth year in pro ball, as I'd started in '61 at Jacksonville. In between I'd been with Durham, Oklahoma City, and San Antonio, all Houston affiliates. I'd also done a short turn with the Astros. But up to that time, Posada was the only one who gave me anything worth remembering."



Associated Press

Ron Davis
"He got me untangled at the plate"

And what was that?

"He got me untangled at the plate," the young man said. "He broke me of the bad habits that had been retarding my progress. Because of him, I was hitting over .300 when the Houston club called me up in '66, when Jim Wynn broke an arm."

Everyone has a groove

Posada's influence is still apparent in the Davis effort in the batter's box.

"He found the proper bat for me and the most comfortable stance," Davis, a young man in deep thought, explained. "He changed me all around, actually. And when he did, instead of it feeling strange, it felt comfortable—the right way for me. Everybody has to find his own groove. Leo led me to mine. Now it's up to me. I still fall into old habits. But when I do, I ask myself, 'What would Leo do?' "

If Grady Hatton had remained as manager of the Astros, Davis might still be wearing a Houston uniform. "We moved Jim Wynn to make room for Ron Davis," Hatton said earlier. "That's how much we thought of him. And in spring training, Ron led the club in batting—somewhere close to .500. He was one of the hottest hitters in Florida."

However, Davis calls moving into the Cardinal clubhouse like starting a new career.

"I feel like a kid again, just out of college," he said, smiling. "I'm already getting excited about the World Series. What a thrill that must be. I just hope there's an opportunity for me to play, if only for a little bit. I know I'll be ready."

Generals under pressure

War 'melts military mystique'

As the Vietnam war drags on, the role of the military within the American defense establishment has undergone a change. Today's article, second of two, examines the "cracked military image."

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Much of the mystique surrounding the military leaders of the United States has been lost.

The Vietnam war has become a sad and afflicting undertaking. The hard glare of that war has melted away some of the prestige formerly enjoyed by the military.

The war and its difficulties have led to a great deal of national frustration. On occasion, great ire has been visited upon the generals for the present state of affairs.

When the generals made known their views before Congress last year in hearings on the air war, their rather hawkish viewpoints brought on vigorous attacks in numerous press quarters.

Columnist Stewart Alsop saw fit last August to write an article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled, "Almost All Generals Are Almost Always Wrong About All Wars."

In it, Mr. Alsop argued, "generals should be listened to with skeptical respect, but never with reverent credulity."

Wrong predictions recalled

Many sources would agree that the generals have been wrong about many things in the current war. For instance, the intensity and the timing of the Tet offensive last January was not predicted at all accurately.

But the civilians have been wrong, too. Former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, stung once, refused during his final months to speculate upon the timing of the war's end.

The Pentagon hierarchy also sadly underestimated in the early part of the war the materiel needs, and there were numerous shortages over an extended period. The administration, with the help of the generals, miscalculated the manpower requirements of the war.

One highly decorated officer, a combat veteran of Vietnam, said bitterly, "The war proves one thing: We have been consistently outgeneraled."

But one military maverick on the subject of the war, retired Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, maintains that the fault lies not with the fighting men in the field, but with the administration.

To be sure, the generals have not gotten what they wanted in the war. But many sources, some of them military, maintain that they see no certainty that things would have worked out better had the generals gotten all. They argue that neither the generals nor the administration understand counterinsurgent war. Such a war, with political and military goals, require a special sort of understanding that Americans—military and civilians—have not developed, these sources argue.

But the fact remains that there is little reason to have armies if not to win. As that has not happened yet in Vietnam, the military professionals have lost the occidental equivalent of face.

The status of the United States military was not helped last June when the Israeli defense forces under Gen. Moshe Dayan soundly thumped the Arab nations.

Some Canadian officers told an American defense official, "We understand you are hoping to trade Secretary McNamara, the joint chiefs, and General Westmoreland for General Dayan."

General Dayan is a genuine Israeli hero and, to a lesser extent, as a victorious underdog, a hero throughout much of the world.

Any genuine heroes?

The United States has no genuine heroes in the public eye on active duty now, most sources agree.

Caught up possibly like a television network in circumstances beyond his control, Gen. William C. Westmoreland was not able to return to Washington a victorious hero. He spoke repeatedly of triumph, but the cry was not picked up by the crowd.

Astronaut John H. Glenn might be said to have been the most recent military hero to win wide acclaim, but his triumph was more that of an explorer than a military man.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was, perhaps, the last great public hero to serve on active duty. There have been generals of public renown since, but none who has received such acclamation.

Now, although the armed forces are filled with many dedicated and intelligent generals and admirals, they are largely unknown. As an exercise, a reader might endeavor to name five generals or admirals now on active duty.

Part of this loss of public recognition might be the fact that at present, with World War II more than two decades gone by, the Pentagon emphasis is upon generals who are managers rather than leaders. At present, most of the top military men have risen through the ranks of the managers, rather than the leaders. Currently, generals on the way up might be expected to put in minimal time with troops.

This change is to a large degree a manifestation of the desire of the civilian hierarchy. Civilian leaders want generals they can reason with and control. The Reorganization Act of 1958 prepared the way for complete civilian control, and the inheritors of that change have wanted good, dedicated subordinates, rather than flashy, abrasive warriors. They have gotten what they sought.

To a lesser degree, the military men are emphasizing managerial skills as a matter of self-preservation. To argue with computers, they have bought their own computers. They are proudly learning systematically to analyze matters in the style of the office of the Secretary of Defense.

In essence, the nation's military men are being civilianized.

Related to this fundamental change in character are the shifts in emphasis in the military schools and colleges. At the service academies, for instance, the social sciences are gaining precedence over the physical ones. More and more, the academy curricula are coming to resemble those of civilian colleges offering military training. There will always be a disparity, but it is narrowing.

Second of two articles

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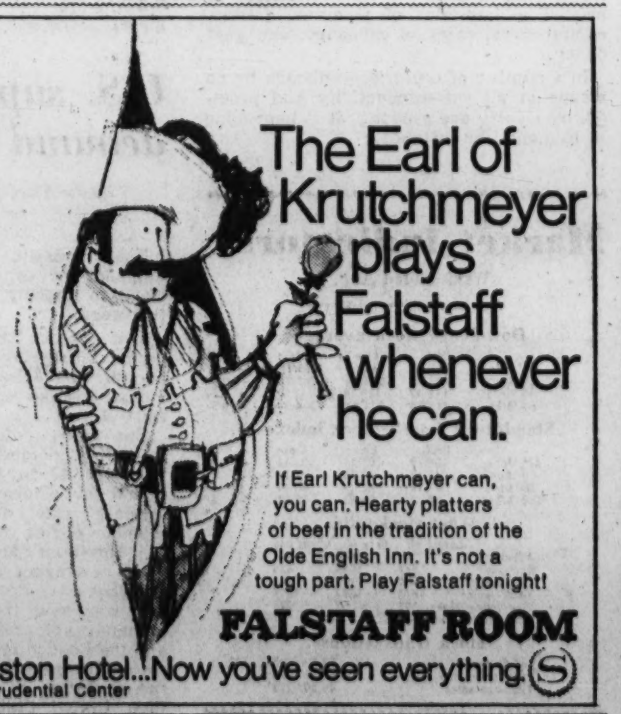
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World money crisis: 'The worst is over'

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

It was Britain's Harold Macmillan who made perhaps the best comment on economic forecasting. It is, he said, like looking up next week's trains in last year's timetables.

And certainly no forecasters have ever yet got by for long without missing a few trains.

There is a dock strike they never dreamed of. Wham! The pound sterling is devalued.

A student protest turns into a capital riot which turns into a national strike. Bang! There is a new government in France, a general wage boost, import controls, and a swift and awesome drain on French reserves of — guess what — gold.

Great chunks of the previous forecast are made suddenly out of date and irrelevant. Or, worse than that, they are rendered plain wrong.

So it is more than likely that the newest forecast by the international experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris will prove way off the mark in important respects.

Caution likely

However, there is no imperative reason to presume that the experts will again be too optimistic.

This time they may err on the side of pessimism. Or, at least, of caution. Official economists do tend toward caution.

Those who have a duty to make regular forecasts are like the rural mailman who leaped the footpath gate just in front of the charging bull.

"He nearly got you that time," a passer-by remarked.

"He nearly gets me every time," replied the postman.

What the OECD men now say is this:

- The worst of the international monetary crisis is over. (The mailman cleared the gate again.)
- If present policies are stuck to, major improvements in the international accounts of both the United States and Great Britain are likely.
- This should contribute powerfully to a return of confidence.
- But there is likely to be a rather sharp slowdown in the growth of output and trade over the coming 12 months. This may demand fresh expansionary action by governments in countries with balance-of-payments surpluses.

This global judgment is based upon an analysis which sees "lack of confidence" and "speculative capital movements" as main sources of balance-of-payments crises and affirms that the suspension of the "gold pool" operations has "eliminated one source of weakness."

People may hold key

It could be proved partially wrong, of course, if other factors but those mentioned have actually been the main ones behind the recent international financial unheavals. Or if actions so far taken toward eliminating gold from international settlements were to prove to be eliminating also a potential source of stability and strength before arranging in any way for its replacement.

It might be, too, that lack of confidence itself is not what is behind the crises. It could be disparate rates of inflation that produce a lack of confidence.

It might not be gold behind the continuing perplexities over the dollar. It could be that use of the dollar alone instead of gold in international payments can not be reconciled with achieving both an American balance of payments and expansion of world trade at the same time.

But even this does not justify pessimism. For it may also very well be that the keys to growth this time will not be found in the lockers of government policymakers — those marked "monetary policy" and "credit squeeze — but rather in the homes, unions, and the firms of the electors.

It is conceivable, for instance, that individual productivity has much to do with it. Profitability may be important. The confidence that comes from those may even be what is economically most significant.

Confidence builds

Increasing productivity and profitability may reduce inflation.

It is even possible that common sense will prevail in questions of reserves, credits, capital flows, rates of exchange, and gold policy.

In a number of countries—although by no means in all yet—productivity and profitability clearly are growing. It is happening in England, for instance.

There is a new surge of confidence here. This is true in other countries, too.

So it is by no means impossible that a new and more soundly based expansion may begin concurrently with the improvements that the OECD expects in American and British balances of payments.

As it is, the OECD also says:

- Don't exaggerate the problems of France. They are not insurmountable.
- There should soon be a better trend of costs and prices in the United States.
- Britain's stability should be restored.
- Investment is strong in West Germany.
- Canada ought to find itself becoming "more buoyant."
- Japan's balance of payments should continue to strengthen.

Who knows, this year's train schedules may be an improvement on last year's. There's no law says they can't be.

Japan's GNP rises

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Japan's gross national product (GNP) in the latest fiscal year totaled $120.2 billion, according to the Japanese Economic Planning Agency.

The agency said the figure for the year ended March 31 represented an increase of 18 percent in nominal terms and 13.2 percent in real terms from a year earlier.

The agency said that Japan was ahead of Britain and France in terms of GNP after trailing both a year earlier.

The agency stated national income in the year reached $95.31 billion, up 17.9 percent from a year earlier.

Per-capita annual income of the Japanese people averaged $955, up 16.5 percent, to place Japan 20th, after Italy, among non-Communist countries in this category, the agency said.

Winner in action

This mining truck, capable of carrying 100 tons, is powered by a prize-winning engine, the Saturn gas turbine made by the Solar division of International Harvester Company. The engine won for the company a biennial Blue Ribbon Mining Award in international competition. Twenty-two such awards were made from Brussels for major contributions to mining technology.

Subdued market gives traders a rest

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In contrast to the hullabaloo at Miami Beach the stock market spent a quiet week going no place in particular.

For most traders, the subdued activity was a welcome respite after the market's three-week-long plunge. Although a mild attempt at a rally, led by glamour stocks, fizzled early in the week, the market displayed its greatest resistance to a decline since early July.

The widely watched Dow-Jones Industrial Average fell 1.62 points to 869.65 in four sessions as almost 39.8 million shares changed hands. It was the Big Board's lowest turnover since the midweek closings began in early June.

Most brokers described the market's steadiness as a "technical bounce" from oversold conditions, rather than a significant bottoming-out movement.

Price rollback forced

The broad-based Standard & Poor's 425 Industrials index was up a fractional 0.44 point to 105.51.

A positive development at midweek was United States Steel's decision to raise steel prices by only 2.5 percent, rather than 5 percent—the increase sought by other major producers. In forcing a price rollback on the part of its smaller competitors, the steel giant won praise from the White House.

Wall Street was relieved as concern over a prolonged steel industry-government confrontation subsided. Most observers, however, felt the industry's push for sizable price increases, while ill-timed, was not disproved by Washington's antiinflation fulminations. Subsequently, prices of steel equities slipped lower.

Nomination of Richard M. Nixon as the Republican presidential candidate came as no surprise and thus had little impact on the market, brokers said.

On the economic front, concern over the extent of the business slowdown is still widespread. Record July retail-trade figures show consumers are still bullish despite higher taxes.

Credit ease scented

If consumer spending continues at a high level, as many economists think it will, business investment in plant and equipment might not be cut back as severely as was first thought when the surcharge was imposed. The combined effect would be to make any economic slowdown a wild one, especially if the surtax were lifted by next summer.

In the meantime, many analysts are keeping an eagle eye on monetary policy. There is widespread speculation that the Federal Reserve Board will soon cut the discount rate a notch from its present 5½ percent. The current rally in bond prices, which quickened last week, seems to anticipate a move by the Fed toward credit ease.

Thus far, the decline in security prices, while sharp, has been orderly. There has been little sustained selling pressure by institutions. Yet few brokers seem willing to predict an early reversal of the downtrend.

Political cast discounted

Equity Research Associates, a leading institutional broker, views a rise in the Dow-Jones Industrial Average to the 900 level as likely by the end of the summer. But it warns that a "significant correction" sometime after Labor Day should not be ruled out.

Shearson, Hammill & Co., while advising a cautious investment policy in the near term, thinks investors will turn a bit more optimistic after November, whatever the political makeup of the new administration may be.

In last week's lackluster market, the number of advancing stocks was nevertheless well above the number of losers, as 960 stocks went up, while 577 issues declined.

Again continuing to show strength were defensive issues, primarily the food chains, international oils, building products, and banks.

Savings-and-loan issues were in an upswing, fueled by falling money rates. Imperial Corporation of America, a major California savings-and-loan institution, gained 2¼ points to 17⅛.

On the most active list, Western Union dropped 4½ points, as a proposed merger with Computer Sciences Corporation fell through.

Heavily traded Occidental Petroleum rose on news of another merger move, this time into mining. But profit taking trimmed the gains, and the stock closed at 45½, off ⅝. American Telephone & Telegraph nudged ahead ¼ to 50⅞.

Facsimile firms forecast market boom soon

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Facsimile, the business copy cat, is nearing its day. That's the prediction of 15 companies making the electronic equipment capable of transmitting and receiving exact copies of words and pictures over telephone lines or via radio waves.

Businessmen are familiar with the Desk-Fax machines operated by Western Union to produce telegrams through electronic impulses. Now another piece of office equipment, available from Western Union and several other makers, speeds documents to them.

Demand for rapid and error-free transmission of business documents, plus the lowering of telephone-use costs, and solid state design have all converged to put facsimile in the position of what Harris-Upham & Co., Inc., brokers, call "a sleeping giant about to awaken."

They predict that in the next 10 years the primary market for facsimile equipment will be at least $500 million, with 500,000 terminal installations expected.

Other functions listed

Today an estimated 18,000 facsimile units representing a $25 million market are in operation. They're being used to transmit engineering drawings from site to architect for rapid revisions, link remote refineries with corporate headquarters, make depositors' signature cards available to branch banks for comparison and transmit information for more timely purchasing in the airline industry.

They also can help correct production-line difficulties in remote auto plants by speeding communication with headquarters engineers, send police calls to district stations and transmit fingerprints, help Eastern steel companies compete with Western through rapid transmission of custom orders, transmit news copy and pictures to publishers and then to printers, and even link public-relations offices with whistle-stopping political candidates.

Peter S. Philippi, manager of facsimile products for Stewart-Warner Electronics, division of Stewart-Warner Corporation, expects messages to be transmitted for 20 cents, less than the cost of an airmail-special delivery letter, if equipment is used frequently enough.

And Laurence E. Humber of Alden Electronic & Impulse Recording Equipment Company, Inc., points out that hundreds of maps are transmitted by the Weather Bureau for as little as 5 cents each.

However, most others in the facsimile field aren't willing to predict such low costs.

Cost cuts indicated

Most facsimile equipment is operated on a leased basis, with monthly charges for transmitters and receivers, or newer transceivers, ranging from $50 to $70. Rental of special telephone or Dataphone lines runs about $30 monthly.

Cost cuts are coming, and some are here, through the use of acoustic couplers to convert electronic impulses into bleeps, making regular telephone lines usable for facsimile transmission, design of equipment for use unattended so low-rate, late-hours transmission is possible and condensation of the time needed on the telephone through bandwidth compression.

Ronald A. Zeitz, manager of advertising and sales promotion for the Litcom division, Litton Systems, Inc., says the bandwidth compression will cut costs by as much as one-third.

"Until now the industry hasn't been marketing oriented," commented Mr. Philippi. He welcomes the entrance of marketing-oriented Xerox Corporation on the scene.

Xerox itself points out that the key to future growth is service. Robert J. McLaughlin, marketing manager of the information systems division of Xerox said, "Having a network of technicians who can repair the equipment is very critical, for the company which needs facsimile can't afford to have it down for any length of time."

Radio waves relayed

His firm also offers communications by LDX, Long Distance Xerography, using microwave relays of radio waves—practical only if a company transmits 50 or more documents a day.

Future applications of facsimile include intercontinental transmission by telephone, microwaves, and satellite, linkage with a computer for readout dissemination to a wide network, color facsimile being developed by Dr. Rudolph Hell, of West Germany, home facsimile through television linkages now being tested by the Radio Corporation of America; and increased importing of Japanese equipment from such firms as Tohodenke, experts in the communications system so necessary to a country of islands.

Other companies active in facsimile include Muirhead Instruments, Inc., of England; American Telephone & Telegraph; Automation Industries; Avco; Conrac; General Electric; Magnavox; North American Rockwell; Norton; Smith, Kline & French, and Westinghouse Electric.

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Occid Pet	874,500	57⅝	45¼	45½	− ½
Wn Un Tel	585,200	36⅝	33⅞	34½	− 4½
Schenley	484,700	54¼	48¾	53⅞	+ 4⅞
Am Tel Tel	384,700	51¼	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Cred	345,500	64⅜	58	64⅜	+ 6⅜
Unit Airlin	333,000	37¼	34	35¼	− 1¾
Imp Cp Am	282,200	17⅜	14¾	17⅛	+ 2¼
Un Carbide	281,100	41¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Sperry Rand	274,900	46⅛	43⅜	44	+ ⅜
Tex Gulf Sul	269,400	34¾	31⅝	33¼	+ 1½
Calif Finanl	239,800	14⅛	11⅝	13⅞	+ 2⅛
Global Mar	236,100	56⅜	46½	47	− 5
Sunasco	213,400	30¼	27⅛	28⅜	+ 1⅛
Bun Ramo	211,200	17¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
UMC Ind	209,500	27¼	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞
Pan Am	205,000	22¾	20⅝	22¾	+ 1⅞
Teledyne	199,200	96⅜	90½	95¼	+ 4⅞
Mobil Oil	195,800	54¼	50¼	53⅞	+ 4
Gt W Finan	191,200	27¾	23⅝	27½	+ 3½
Occid 3.60 pf	187,600	142½	135	136½	Unch

First of many

The first rodeo in the United States was held July 4, 1888, at Prescott, Ariz. This rodeo developed into an annual competition.

Market indicators

Week ended Aug. 9
By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Inds	876.92	868.65	869.76	− 1.62
20 Rails	247.70	245.76	245.76	− 0.66
15 Utils	131.52	130.78	131.52	+ 0.67
65 Stks	316.07	314.04	314.04	− 0.3

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg
425 Inds	105.79	105.31	105.51	+ .44
20 Rails	48.18	47.40	47.83	+ .1
55 Utils	66.44	66.39	66.44	+ .08
500 Stks	97.25	96.85	97.01	+ .3

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Year ago
Advances	960	466	631
Declines	577	1084	835
Unchanged	136	132	141
Total issues	1673	1682	1597
New yearly highs	92	57	273
New yearly lows	77	115	31

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	39,796,102
Previous week's sales	45,429,050
Year-ago sales	46,507,220

U.S. supply of copper nears demand induced by strike

By the Associated Press

New York

The domestic supply and demand for copper appeared close to moving into balance this week.

This comes after a long period of shortages, caused in part by the 8½-month copper-industry strike that ended last April 1.

But many industry sources say the domestic producer price of 42 to 42¼ cents a pound for electrolytic wirebar appears safe over the remainder of this year, according to American Metal Market, daily newspaper of the metals industry.

It was said that should an unmanageable surplus develop and the London metal exchange price move sufficiently below the quotation in this country, then United States producers would undoubtedly take another look at the price structure.

Naturally, much depends on factors outside the copper industry. If the economy continues to run at a high level until the end of the year, that will be a major factor in the copper-price level.

But there is concern about the impact of the income-tax surcharge and the $6 billion cut in federal spending on prospects for the second half.

Another important factor in the copper picture is the war in Vietnam. The government currently demands that large domestic producers set aside 26 percent of their production for military requirements.

Major domestic producers do not expect any difficulty in disposing of all the copper they estimates will be available for September shipment.

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Budget cuts abort U.S. space plans

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Budget restrictions are hurting, and hurting badly, the United States space program, particularly its manned space program.

This does not, however, include the lunar program. So many billion of dollars have gone into that goal and the last round of test flights is so near that it would be pointless to call it off or even try and stretch it out now.

But the manned program for the planets, which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been working on for years (if only in the planning stage), are definitely out. The only money NASA can find for future manned flights is for some more moon flights—after that first historic landing — and a manned orbiting-workshop program. Even this last faces an uncertain future, for the Air Force has its own manned orbiting laboratory, and there is talk in Congress of merging these two programs for economy reasons.

But a freeze on NASA's manned programs for planetary flights does not particularly alarm the nation's scientists. It is the trimming of unmanned planetary probes by an economy-minded Congress that has them worried. In fact they are so concerned that the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences last week released a study—a plea to the administration, to the Congress, to the public—not to emasculate the country's planetary exploration program.

The 23 scientists writing the report were quite willing to write off any contemplated manned planetary probes. But they strongly urged Congress not to trim the unmanned planetary flights. These, they said, benefit all scientific disciplines and can be done at a relatively small cost.

Flight approval urged

What these scientists want is an established program which would launch a planetary probe at every opportunity. A shot would take place whenever a planet's position relative to the earth was favorable—roughly once every 1½ to 2 years. NASA's current program for unmanned planetary space flights is not that often. An already slim budget has caused some probes to be canceled.

The board strongly urged that Congress approve the "Grand Tour" flight which NASA has been studying. This probe would take place in 1977-78 when the location of the planets would permit a flyby of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. This opportunity comes only once a century. The gravitational pull of the planets involved makes this swing possible, but also requires more powerful boosters.

But beside flights to Mars and Venus—flybys and orbiters, with a possible landing mission or two—NASA is trimming its unmanned space flights. And this is due entirely to budget problems. It used to be that NASA could expect better than $5 billion a year in appropriations. But now the floor looks more like a ceiling, and figures nearer $4 billion may be common. What this points up is that the public and Congress, even though no man has yet set foot on the moon, are losing interest in expensive space-exploration programs. They are too immediately involved in the Vietnam war and city crime problems to be interested in space flights, manned or unmanned.

Change possible

This could all change if the Vietnam war were settled and military costs reduced, or if the crime and ghetto problems of the cities were ameliorated. Also should the Soviet Union, which is pushing its planetary program more intensively than the United States, come up with some dramatic planetary shots the picture could change.

The manned landing on the moon can momentarily revive public interest in space exploration. But neither NASA nor the Space Science Board expect any noticeable public pressure for planetary probes, particularly manned flights.

The 23 scientists who drew up the board's report are most interested in unmanned orbiting and landing missions to Mars because of the possible evidence of organic life on that planet. They call "totally inadequate" the 2 percent of the NASA budget that now goes to planetary studies.

The board study, while critical of the NASA program, is actually not addressed so much to NASA as to Congress. It is really an educational effort to try to convince Congress that money spent on unmanned probes of the planets is really money well invested.

Security precautions tightened for Democratic convention

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Officials are preparing security for the Democratic National Convention to deal with anything from a lone sniper to a rebellious mob.

Security forces met Friday to thrash out plans for the convention, beginning Aug. 26 in the International Amphitheater. Present were representatives of the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago police, Illinois National Guard, the regular Army, and the Democratic National Committee.

At the same time, party officials were again denying the recurrent rumor that the convention would be moved from Chicago because of a telephone strike and threatened walkouts by transportation workers.

John B. Griswell, convention executive director, said: "Plans are going along on schedule."

Even manholes watched

Work already is under way erecting a half-mile fence topped with barbed wire to screen the amphitheater from crowds—or mobs.

Manhole covers near the convention site will be guarded or sealed with tar to frustrate the potential underground troublemaker.

Police armed with rifles, radios, and binoculars will watch the convention floor from catwalks high above the delegates.

Convention officials, delegates, and others will have to show their credentials at a half dozen checkpoints before entering the amphitheater.

The extraordinary measures are in response partly to expectations of thousands of demonstrators in the city during the convention and to recent assassinations and riots.

In the event of mass arrests, the walled yard of the Cook County jail will be converted to a prison compound. Preparations are being made to facilitate court proceedings, provide volunteer defense lawyers, and to mobilize doctors in case of violence.

Some 5,500 national guardsmen will be stationed in Chicago during the convention, including at least 800 in a park a block and a half from the amphitheater.

In addition, the city's 12,000 policemen will be on 12-hour shifts.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Still only a nickel

Amid rising prices and inflation, New York's Staten Island ferry ride remains only a nickel—a real bargain for even a short voyage, with a passing view of the Statue of Liberty thrown in for free. Shown is the upper deck of the ferry as it looks from down under.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON PUBLIC HEARING
A public hearing will be held in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on Wednesday, August 14, 1968 at 2:00 o'clock P.M. by the Committee on Rules of the Boston City Council to consider a message of the Mayor and order for appropriation of $125,000 for the Government Center Commission.
For the Committee:
JOHN L. SALTONSTALL, JR.
Chairman

RENTALS
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LADY wants retired couple or lady to enjoy comfortable home. Own bath. Exchange for cooking and some services. Some compensation. 750 Kirkwood Terrace No., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701.

LADY to share home with widow. Very light housework and cooking. Board, room and salary to be discussed. 4966 39th Ave. No., St. Petersburg, Fla. Phone 526-7724.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NOTICE TO HEATING AND PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals for Renovations and Alterations of Heating System at the Department of Public Works District #5 Administration Building at the intersection to Routes 1 and 62 in the Town of Danvers, will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1968 at 2:00 P. M. (General Bids)

and at that time and place publicly opened and read.

Sealed Sub-bids will be received at the above address until TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1968 at 12:00 Noon and at that time and place publicly opened and read.

General Bids and Filed Sub-bids must be on officially numbered forms prepared by the Department, obtainable upon request (without charge) at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the Boston Office and the District Offices in Northampton, Worcester, Taunton and Danvers. Copies may be obtained at Room 427, upon payment of $10.00 (in cash, money order, certified check, bank treasurer's or bank cashier's check), which amount will be refunded upon receipt by the Department of the documents in good condition on or before September 11, 1968.

Every General bid, and every Sub-bid for a sub-trade designated under Item 2 of the general bid shall be accompanied by cash, certified check, bank treasurer's or bank cashier's check, payable to the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The amount of such cash or check shall be not less than 5% of the value of proposed work as estimated by the awarding authority and shall be in the amounts stated below:

GENERAL CONTRACTORS ..... $500.
SUB-CONTRACTORS:
Section 2 Automatic Temperature Controls ..... $225.
Section 3 Electrical Work ..... 250.
Section 4 Solar Window Coating ..... $175.

Bids shall be prepared, considered, and the contract awarded in accordance with statutes governing such contracts (G. L. Chapter 149 as amended). Every General bid and every Sub-bid shall be on forms furnished by the Department. Bids submitted on other forms will be rejected. The award of the contract shall be made within 30 days after the opening of General Bids. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not properly equipped to undertake and complete the work. Proposals which do not include a properly completed "Affidavit" pertaining to Non-Collusion, etc., will be declared informal. Right reserved to waive any informality and to reject any or all proposals in accordance with the provisions of G.L. Chapter 149 as amended.

Minimum wage and dump-truck rates have been established.

By: EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works

August 12, 1968

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
POINTING MASONRY WALLS, WEST CHAMBER
SUDBURY AQUEDUCT IN WELLESLEY

Sealed proposals will be received at Room 602 of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until 11:00 A.M., Daylight Saving Time, September 3, 1968, and then at said office publicly opened for Contract No. 286-W. The work to be done under this contract consists of pointing masonry walls, West Chamber Sudbury Aqueduct in Wellesley.

The project value or estimated value dollars of the proposed work is 0.045. Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 (Request for Proposal Forms) from the Prequalification Officer, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, which form must be completed and submitted to the Prequalification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount, the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The amount will be refundable on certain projects if so stated in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Specifications are on display at 20 Somerset Street, Boston in the department or division of the Metropolitan District Commission connected with the project.

Each bidder shall deposit cash or a certified check or a treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as security in the amount of $450.00. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a performance bond and also a labor and materials or payment bond, both in the full amount of the contract, as set forth in the specifications. Special attention is called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed and the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, under the provisions of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.), Chapter 149, Sections 26 to 27D, inclusive, for the construction of this public work. A schedule of such rates is incorporated in the contract documents and is on file and may be obtained in the office of the Metropolitan District Commission. The information for bidders and the prescribed forms of proposal, contract, performance and payment bonds and specifications may be examined at the above address, and copies thereof obtained from Charles O. Clark, Director of Water Division and Chief Water Supply Engineer, upon deposit of $15.00, to be refunded only to bidders or to others returning them within ten (10) days after the opening of bids. The site of the work may be seen by applying at the office of George E. Sherman, Superintendent of Sudbury Section, 133 Hollis Street, Framingham, telephone: 872-4388.

The Commonwealth reserves the right to waive any informality in, or to reject any or all proposals. No bidder may withdraw his bid within thirty days after the opening thereof.

HOWARD WHITMORE, JR., Commissioner

August 12, 1968

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals for the following projects will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until the dates and times stated below and at that place and time publicly opened and read.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.	P. V.	P. & S.	P. Guar.
BARNSTABLE: Safety Project on Route 28	0.16	$ 5.	$ 500.
BOSTON: Reconstructing State Car Parking Lot at Nashua Street and Leverett Circle	0.13	5.	400.
IPSWICH: Traffic Signal Construction on Route 1A	0.04	5.	100.
PEMBROKE: Drainage Betterment on Columbia Road (Route 53)	0.16	5.	500.
YARMOUTH - DENNIS: Improvements to Bridge on Route 28	0.47	5.	1,400.

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer, Room 1010A at the above address, which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Office of each other District wherein the project is located.

AUGUST 12, 1968 EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works

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Bric-a-brac, etc. KAY BEE 266-4487
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Call or write
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Box 313, Lexington, Ma. 02173, or telephone 623-6180 for free estimates.

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1 insertion a week for 6 cons. weeks	.50	.91
3 insertions a week for 4 cons. weeks	.44	.78
6 consecutive daily insertions	.44	.79
1 insertion a week for 13 cons. weeks	.43	.75
3 insertions a week for 26 cons. weeks	.43	.73
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.40	.70
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Situated Wanted 1 or 3 insertions	.36	.57
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(All Editions Friday)

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The Christian Science Monitor

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Harbor in bloom

Rockport, Mass., has more than a harbor; it has horticulturists, who add the delicate sway and scent of roses as extra lures to visitors in search of beauty.

Probe raps U.S. aid to Americas

By William C. Selover

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Congress has put the much-publicized Alliance for Progress under a very powerful microscope. What it found is profoundly disturbing.

According to the House subcommittee on foreign operations, the program started in 1961 by President Kennedy has fallen far short of its goals. Its audit and review procedures are "inadequate and ineffective," land reform "is moving only glacially," and Agency for International Development (AID) administrators have no idea where large chunks of foreign aid is going. In short, it is possible a lot of aid money is being wasted in Latin America.

For example, some $300 million, given to Latin-American countries to import certain goods, has been funded without any knowledge of what it is eventually spent on.

When subcommittee investigators, along with the chairman John E. Moss (D) of California, asked the Colombia AID director for a list of goods purchased by that country with special AID commodity grants, he replied that he didn't have it. But he thought the Washington office would be able to provide such a breakdown.

Answers lacking

Back in Washington, AID administrators, questioned by the subcommittee, were unable to give the answers.

The investigators asked specifically whether the $300 million could have been for "Cadillacs or bulldozers," the AID officials replied that they didn't know.

The subcommittee report suggested that these funds could have been used to purchase race horses, pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, alcoholic beverages, perfumes and cosmetics, arms and ammunition, record players and records.

This is a list of imported goods purchased by Brazilian merchants during a period when some $32 million was given to importers under the aid program.

Local AID officials said they didn't think these luxury items had been imported with AID money. But they couldn't be sure, because there were no controls over such funding.

Furthermore, states the report, the goods could have been purchased anywhere, since there is no control over this.

Officials annoyed

The reaction of the AID officials to the Moss committee report was immediate and reflected deep annoyance.

Officials believe that the report that $300 million was spent without adequate controls betrayed a shallow understanding of this type of aid.

"It would be unreasonable as well as administratively impractical," AID officials stated, "to expect AID to trace the disposition of each converted dollar."

They say that the money involved is so "marginal" that to impose controls over its disposition would verge on "economic intervention."

"Forcing these countries to introduce such controls would be inconsistent with the U.S. position favoring import liberalization and free exchange systems," said the State Department rebuttal.

Furthermore, the AID officials could assure the Congress that, at least in the case of Brazil, the funds spent under the program went partly for the following: shipping, excavation, paved gutters, porous backfill, reinforced concrete culvert pipe, cement rubble masonry, and other things.

Stepped-on toes

The Moss committee report was based on 18 months of study and field investigation. It is the beginning of the first comprehensive congressional review yet undertaken on the Alliance for Progress.

It is an effort to investigate the spending of a total of some $14 billion spent in Latin America since World War II.

The subcommittee, with this report, continues its tradition of stepping on toes in the administration.

In a series of investigations of the Vietnam aid effort, the subcommittee has angered the State Department, the military, and the White House. Yet, many of the recommendations in the Moss committee reports were independently confirmed by the General Accounting Office.

Even though AID officials said reforms could not be realistically carried out in wartime, many of the recommendations have been implemented and reforms instituted.

Because these reports have been an embarrassment to the administration, the chairman of the full Committee on Government Operations, William L. Dawson (D) of Illinois, has attempted to delay the release of some of the reports. And, earlier in the year, Mr. Dawson even moved to disband the Moss committee entirely. But opposition to such action was so strong that the idea was dropped. So the committee continues to jog the State Department.

The State Department largely discounts the reports, but it takes them seriously, partly because of the political, publicity implications.

Other findings in the Moss report on Latin America include:

- There are not enough auditors controlling the program, they have a high turnover rate, they are demoralized by personnel policies, and they don't speak the local language.
- In spite of the obvious need for housing, AID has not given it adequate priorities.
- "Even the minimum goals of the Alliance for Progress in the field of education are not being met. . . ."
- The AID program is not doing enough for tax reform, equitable income distribution, nor is it adequately setting priorities for each country.

The AID officials say, in each case, that the situation is not as bad as the Moss committee found it.

But, whether or not all the specific items detailed in the report are precisely as described, both the Moss committee and the State Department would agree that not enough is being done, that greater efforts are, indeed, needed, and that the poverty and squalor in large areas of South America are ripe for change, peaceful or not.

One note struck at several times in the report suggests this very point.

The members of the subcommittee visited slums in every country they visited.

"Some members of the subcommittee," concluded the report, "fear that unless these conditions are corrected in the very near future, violence on a large scale is indeed certain to break out. . . ."

Little Rock grapples with disorder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

Violence erupted here Friday night, touching off disorders that spread into most of the city's predominantly Negro residential areas.

City and state policemen and 300 national guardsmen cordoned off a 100-block area in which most of the trouble occurred. One boundary of the area was only three blocks from the state capitol. Police Chief R. E. Brians ordered all liquor stores closed at 9:30 p.m. Then, as the trouble spread to other sections, all other establishments selling alcoholic beverages were ordered closed.

One Negro youth was shot in the leg, and a policeman was injured when he was hit by a brick thrown by a marcher.

Trouble broke out after a peaceful three-mile march to the Pulaski County courthouse and a memorial service there for an 18-year-old Negro boy who passed on at the Pulaski County Penal Farm last week. As the 300 marchers started back to the Negro section where the demonstration had originated, a few blacks began throwing rocks—at windows and at a local television-camera crew.

March leaders managed to restrain the marchers until they turned off a busy thoroughfare and into a predominantly Negro area. It was then that the shooting took place.

Reports broadcast

Police reported that the wounded youth—Larry Turner of North Little Rock—was hit by a shot fired from a passing car containing two Negroes. Two Little Rock radio stations whose audiences are primarily Negroes broadcast reports that the youth was shot by a policeman.

A few blocks later police and reporters heard what sounded like gunshots, but no other shootings were reported.

However, during the next few hours there were reports of rock throwings and burnings in widely scattered areas of the city. A fire bomb was thrown at a white-owned grocery store in an area across town from where most of the trouble was, and at least two automobiles were reported burned. Several police cars were damaged by rocks and bricks, but none was put out of service.

By midnight Mr. Brians said that the disorders had been brought under control.

The demonstration that touched off the disorders was organized by a group of young blacks called Black United Youth. Heretofore, the group had limited its activity to organizing boycotts against and picketing chain grocery stores it accused of discriminating against Negroes.

Circulars handed out

On Thursday, the group handed out circulars inviting Negroes to participate in a memorial for Curtis Ingram Jr. The prospect of the demonstration worried local law-enforcement officials, and Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller cut short his stay in Miami Beach—where he had been attending the Republican National Convention—to return to Little Rock.

The Ingram youth passed on Aug. 1. First reports said he was struck by a trusty after he got in a fight with the trusty.

The county prosecuting attorney's office began an investigation into the matter; however, not until an inmate at the penal farm said a paid guard at the farm ordered the trusty to beat the youth, and that the guard pulled a pistol on other prisoners and made them move away from the scene.

A manslaughter charge was filed against the trusty, Bruce McCorley. He is white.

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FAMILY FEATURES

Big wheel

Checking out the Ferris wheel is just one of the many tasks involved in putting up the fun rides. Shows such as the Strates carnival draw men who have a wanderlust spirit and who have no ties, but there are also families who cast their lot with the traveling carnival and pace their lives to its instabilities.

Photos by Gorden N. Converse, chief photographer

Heave!

Carnival "up-and-down men" and local high-school boys, temporarily hired, boost a tent into place. The James E. Strates Show has come to town. Carnies have had to perfect a fast setting-up and taking-down process that makes possible their short stands in cities across the nation.

The up-and-down world of the 'carnie'

Staked down

Symbol of the circus and carnival world is the big tent stake—reminder of the hard work behind the glitter and clamor of fun houses and cotton-candy-clutching crowds.

By Sherry Petchul
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Break any three balloons and win a turquoise poodle with a pink bow. The James E. Strates Show is in town.

The show, one of the biggest "carnies" in the world, gets put together at each new location like a giant erector set.

"Let's go! Walk it up. Quickly!" shouts one of the carnival's "up-and-down men." A temporary crew of local high-school boys pushes up one wall of the Motordrome.

A brawny redhead pounds stakes. His sledge hammer makes rhythmic arcs against the sky.

"What you doin', baby?" yells a "roughie," a carnival laborer, to a boy helping to put up a big green canvas tent. He orders, "Put that pole in there."

A man on a ladder screws in lightbulbs around a sign ballyhooing the "Skydiver" ride.

"Boss" Strates, an ex-Marine and Syracuse University graduate, directs the $5-million operation with tough precision. He inherited the show from his father, a carnival wrestler who started building the business 58 years ago.

Today the show has more than 100 rides, sideshows, games of skill, quick-lunch stands, and animal exhibits. Each season it plays to about 10 million people at over 30 locations and travels approximately five thousand miles at stops between winter quarters in Orlando, Fla., and Brockton, Mass.

The carnival community grows as it moves north from winter quarters. At its peak, the show employs a thousand people.

A 50-car private train sleeps 300 employees in 12 Pullmans, hauls equipment on 36 flat cars, and carries animals in two stock cars. The show's remaining employees and equipment travel by road in trailers and trucks.

The "Boss" says, "the University of Georgia had observers with us for a week and a half. They were studying the logistics of moving equipment and men for the Army."

He brags proudly, "The Army would take a week to set up a thing like this. We can move out of a city on a Saturday night at midnight, travel 400 to 500 miles, and be set up again by six o'clock Monday morning."

A tattooed man listens to a huge transistor radio as he puts together a ride.... Black rubber wires, huge wrenches, and greasy tools lie everywhere on the asphalt — a workman's collage.... A baby's diapers flap dry on a clothesline strung from the rear view mirror of a truck halfway down the length of the trailer.

Canned music blares from a fun house as a "roughie" explains, "I like to be out in the open. No time clocks to punch. I don't have to fight traffic every morning on the way to work."

A weathered man who's been with the show 43 years says, "It's just like being a groundhog. Work six months, sleep six months.... Or a bear. One of the two."

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: Will you settle something for me? A friend of mine picked up a boy in a dance hall. He seems nice although he drinks a lot. My family objects to him because he is on probation for theft. They say we are an upper-middle-class family and have never associated with people who disregard the law, that when he is off probation and has proved that he can abide by the law they will be glad to have him around but that in the meantime he has to understand that society does not accept the person who does not abide by laws for their mutual protection.

My family does not object to Negroes or poor friends and I can't see why they object to this boy being on probation. He seems to have plenty of money and a new car and is taking my friend out and giving her a great time.

Sally
White Plains, N.Y.

P.S. We are 17 and should be able to choose our own friends, it seems to me. Aren't they being very unforgiving not to accept this boy now?

E. D. C.: A boy who "drinks a lot" and is on probation for theft and was picked up at a dance hall doesn't really seem the most attractive kind of companion. The fact that he has plenty of money and a new car proves nothing necessarily good. I can understand the concern your parents show. Surely your friend needs to know a good deal more about the fellow's true character before she or you form a close friendship. He owes a debt to society because he committed a crime and is on probation. I do not regard it as unreasonable for your parents to want him to pay his debt, proving to that extent his capacity to stay straight, before his association with their daughter grows very close. After all, you are pretty young. None of us can judge character very unerringly. There will be plenty of time to establish friendships when this young man's character is more clearly revealed.

A verse for today...

But he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation built an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great.—LUKE 6:49

The Christian Science Monitor

"If the car had to konk out, it couldn't have chosen a better place"

Pen friends overseas

Linda K., Lincoln, Neb. (U.S.A.), 19. Linda's hobbies include writing to pen pals and she would like to hear from friends all over the world.

Sandra G., San Juan, Trinidad, 16. Would like pen pals 16-20 from New York. Sandra enjoys reading, corresponding, moviegoing.

Sonya M., Hampshire, England, 13. Would like to correspond with pen friends from the United States. Her hobbies are writing poetry, dancing, reading.

Diane K., Oxford, Conn. (U.S.A.), 19. Would like to correspond with United States military men stationed in Vietnam.

Polly D., Seymour, Iowa (U.S.A.), 17. Would like English or Spanish-speaking pen friends. Her interests include religion, reading, sports, music.

Wendy M., Canoga Park, Calif. (U.S.A.), 14. Language student would like to correspond with French pen pal.

Miss J. H. Heemstede, Holland, 29. Would like pen pals from the United States, England, and Australia. Her interests are ballet, music, art.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Quotation for today

We can fix our eyes on perfection and make almost everything speed toward it.—CHANNING

Sundial

Wichita, Kan.

A group of young people is called the Northeast Sanitation Corps. These zealous workers, who are from 8 to 14 years of age, can be seen almost any day cleaning up yards in the city's predominantly Negro neighborhood. Their service is free to homeowners.

The workers themselves are from families of low income. They are paid from 75 cents to $1 an hour from a fund set up by voluntary donations for the purpose. It gives them employment, it cleans up unsightly yards and doubtless serves as an impetus for any resident of this enterprising, largest city in the state to make his community more attractive.

The payroll of this cleaning corps on one day was a total of $213.25. **A. B. R.**

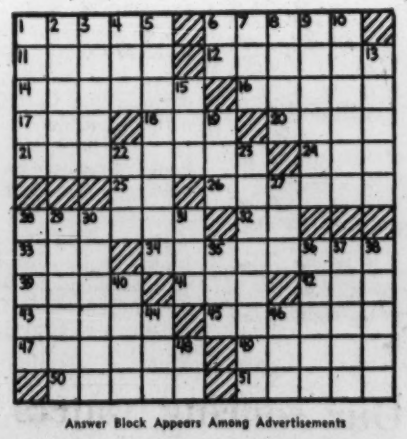
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Deep-blue color
6. Detest
11. Stake
12. Relatives
14. Mite
16. Verity
17. Converged
18. Exclude
20. Charles Lamb
21. Supposes
24. Clumsy boat
25. At home
26. Edict
28. Egypt. sacred beetle
32. Form of Esperanto
33. Pixy
34. Tepid
39. Slow-witted person
41. Cotton seeder
42. Fr. month
43. Sidestep
45. Strip of weapons
47. Closer
49. Trio
50. Place
51. Periods of time

Down

1. Morass
2. Scot. court officer
3. Playing marble
4. Sea god
5. Court of justice
6. One
7. Snaffle
8. Present
9. Visual
10. Go to bed
13. Tremble
15. Weir
19. Soviet citizen
22. Man's title
23. Equanimity
27. Intimidate
28. Automobile
29. Pungent flower buds
30. Clear of the bottom
31. Insect
35. Glove leather
36. Ground-beetle
37. More unusual
38. Mimics
40. Auto shoe
44. Goddess: Lat.
46. Pronoun
48. Thoroughfare: abbr.



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BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

WEEKEND ISSUE
Distributed Saturday-Monday, August 10-12, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Fair share—and fair say

The industrialized world as a whole—non-Communist and Communist alike—is grappling with the same baffling problem. It is how to make healthy government function in this age of instant mass communication.

Successful industrialization and instant mass communication, going hand in hand, seem inevitably to produce within societies a twin demand. It is a demand, on the one hand, for more consumer goods and, on the other, for a greater say in how society shall be run. Neither is unhealthy. An individual has a right both to a fair share in the material benefits of his own efforts and to contribute in the shaping of his own future. Give him both, and he is likely to contribute more to the general well-being of society.

Within the world of orthodox communism, more and more intelligent men are coming to see that the path of straitjacketed dogma and party control is a dead-end street—with failure at the dead end. But what is not often enough understood in the freer, livelier, healthier and more imaginative atmosphere of Western Europe and North America is that industrialization and mass communication also present a challenge to parliamentary government as at present organized. The difference is that under the latter, organic change and adjustment to the times come much more naturally and much less painfully than under any authoritarian regime.

In both Western Europe and North America, the current malaise and dissatisfaction with government is in large measure the result of the individual's feeling that he is no longer able to make himself heard. Mass communication makes it difficult to talk back to political leaders—which is doubly frustrating when they gain access to the intimacy of the living room on the television screen. And nobody likes to think of himself helplessly tagged and docketed as just a number in some heartless and ruthless (and sometimes stupidly and stubbornly obstinate) computer.

For all that Richard Nixon said at Miami Beach last Thursday, it is not simply the present "ins" who are responsible for the current public mood in the United States. On the other hand, the Republican Party is on to something corrective of this feeling of individual helplessness and frustration when they emphasize the need to devolve power from the center down through the states and cities to the local level. This surely is one of the most promising approaches toward restoring to the individual a sense that he is able to participate effectively in making the decisions which affect him. In Europe, one finds a corresponding tendency in the attention being given in both Britain and France—neither federally organized—to a new regionalism.

Of course, the Republican Party did not invent this. The tendency already manifests itself in demands for greater community control in, say, Northern ghettos. And nobody should let Southerners get away with a lofty-sounding demand for States' rights when they mean simply the right to keep blacks out of society as a whole. But the Democratic Party would be politically obtuse if it allowed the Republicans to establish an exclusive monopoly over the devolution of power as contributing to the national health.

'Okay . . . it's time to shovel our way out'

Cold wind in East Germany

If East Germany's hard-nosed, hard-hearted Communist boss is of a philosophic turn of mind, he must be sadly weighing the fickleness of fortune. For the past several months have brought what must certainly seem a drastic downgrading in the position, prestige and even the possible durability of East German Marxist boss, Walter Ulbricht.

No longer ago than June Herr Ulbricht appeared to be riding high. He had delivered a humiliating blow to West Germany and West Berlin by setting forth restrictions on travel and trade with the latter. He got away with this action, and his status within Marxdom (and in Europe as a whole) rose accordingly.

How different the situation today! Of all the conservative (Marxist variety) Communist leaders of Eastern Europe, he has been hardest hit by Czechoslovakia's successful defense of its right to follow its own more democratic path to socialism. More fearful of the effects of Prague's liberalization than even Poland or the Soviet Union, East Germany now stands close to the winds of change howling out of Czechoslovakia.

True, Herr Ulbricht has reacted traditionally. Censorship had grown tighter and one can safely assume that the police have been bidden to keep a sharper eye open for any talk of democratization or liberalization in Ulbrichtland. But the very events in Czechoslovakia have shown how dangerous and uncertain such a repressive course of action can be in 1968. Thus Walter Ulbricht finds himself uncomfortably caught in the proverbial cleft stick.

Nor will many Europeans, even within the Communist world itself, feel much personal pity for the man so trapped. In many ways the single most disliked figure in the whole Eastern European hierarchy, Walter Ulbricht is increasingly looked upon as an ideological anachronism in an evolving region. At heart a thoroughgoing Stalinist, he is thought to survive primarily because the Soviet Union feels that it cannot do without his hard hand and closed-mindedness when dealing with Germans.

While East Germany has the most impressive economic record of all Communist Europe, it has retained a hard line where personal freedom is concerned. The great question now is: Will the order-respecting character of the Germans plus East Germany's economic rise enable Comrade Ulbricht to again navigate rough waters?

The conservative tide

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Miami Beach

Is Richard M. Nixon right in thinking there is a conservative tide running in the United States which could be decisive in November?

There is much evidence on both sides.

Certainly the country is dissatisfied with the "ins." If Hubert H. Humphrey accepts the task of defending totally the Johnson administration he will have a big job on his hands.

He will find it particularly hard to uphold the conduct of the Vietnam war. Mr. Nixon's demand that the war must be ended and his claim that "new leadership" can do it lacks specifics but might be politically effective. His running mate, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, is an outspoken hawk, and so the tally sheet between the two party tickets may leave little choice on Vietnam.

Youthful trend

On the urban crisis, Mr. Nixon appeals to the South, to suburbia, to those in the North who are understandably fearful of the fires of violence. This is a powerful group, perhaps a voting majority.

Yet this is the age of youth. Young people have flocked to the cause of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. They may be disillusioned at Chicago. They are unlikely to swing over massively to Vice - President Humphrey. They may become alienated again, as they tended to be before the New Hampshire primary. They certainly will not join the conservative tide. Along with youth there are many other thoughtful, conscientious people who seek major reforms in today's society.

The term "conservative" is relative. It is used here to correspond to the forces which usually have controlled the present Congress: a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition. It is not based on the reactionary extreme. It is middle class. It includes much of organized labor, the farmers, and many other elements which have benefited in the years of affluent society.

Poor whites stir

These comfortable burghers are today starkly challenged by the revolts in the core cities. The urban poor demand better jobs and housing and other benefits of the good life.

Among them are many white poor who are today resentful at the benefits and attention devoted to the black poor. In Boston, for example, 85 percent of the urban poor are white, not black, and they are increasingly restive. Illogically, perhaps, these poor whites may be among those who would join Mr. Nixon's conservative tide.

Politically, organized labor still professes devotion to the Democrats. Their leaders support Mr. Humphrey. In fact, organized labor resists benefits and jobs for black people, and its rank and file might well vote for Republicans. We shall see.

Outspoken support

To this observer, a conservative tide is indeed running in the United States, but George C. Wallace is likely to benefit from a substantial part of it. He may take several Southern states and siphon off enough Northern votes from Mr. Nixon to enable Mr. Humphrey to squeak through. My personal opinion is that Mr. Nixon would have done better on the left of center than on the right.

But the Republican nominee had his own convictions to reckon with. He evidently found it impossible to square his views with those of the liberal Republicans: Messrs. Rockefeller, Lindsay, Percy, etc. These liberals have now given outspoken support to the ticket against which they fought. Two of them, Mayor Lindsay and Senator Percy, even went so far as to second the Agnew nomination.

Probably the Republican liberals think they can exert more pull on the Nixon ticket from within than from without. History alone will tell whether they, or Mr. Nixon, correctly estimated the mood of the American nation in this year of decision.

Overwhelmed by poison

Pesticides have helped Central American cotton growers make money. Now these poisons are exacting a toll of their own.

According to Dr. Ray F. Smith of the University of California, Central American farmers push spraying to such extremes they ruin agriculture. They have bred resistant insects. They have killed off natural enemies of other insects that have become new major pests.

El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala face farming crises. Dr. Smith says their agriculture can be saved only by immediate research and self-discipline to introduce rational and strictly controlled pesticide uses.

This alarming report underscores the high risks mankind runs in playing with its agricultural poisons. And there's much more at stake than Central American cotton.

We have been impressed with the continued warnings from experts pointing to the buildup of pesticides throughout our environment.

Dr. George M. Woodwell of Rockefeller University, for example, estimates that some billion pounds of DDT now circulate throughout the atmosphere and earth's waters. Moreover, he believes we have only come halfway toward the equilibrium where natural breakdown of DDT just balances new additions of this poison to the environment.

Dilute poisons will go on accumulating everywhere that men, animals, and plants live. No one knows what long-term dangers this entails.

It is past time for an authoritative body, such as the United Nations, to sponsor a thorough, detailed, global study of the pesticide hazard. Men should know what danger they may be putting themselves in. And they should know it in time to avoid it.

If the world life system, including mankind, begins to be overwhelmed by poisons, men may find it rather late to try to counteract their folly. The time to scout out this potential danger is now.

Our souring waters

Rivers may wind out of one community's sight, but they inevitably pass into another's full view.

We commend the order of New Jersey Superior Court Judge James Rosen that construction in nine Rockaway Watershed towns be halted until sewage treatment facilities are expanded. The Rockaway River already is foully polluted. The Jersey City waste treatment plant which serves the nine communities was built in the 1920's to handle 5.4 million gallons a day. Often three times that amount goes through it, adding raw sewage to the river. An earlier court order demanded that a major new facility for the fast-growing region be built by 1970. The new order adds muscle to the forces who would reverse the aesthetic and economic souring trend on the Rockaway.

American cities are growing at an astounding rate, often with no regard for the natural self-cleansing capacities of the region's ecology. When we are reminded that little but scrap-fish alewives now live in Lake Erie, or that the oyster harvest in southern New England has dwindled to 200,000 pounds from 27 million pounds in 1910, we are brought up short by the fact that something is wrong.

But the water pollution problem requires more than remorse. Tough-minded court stands and citizen vigilance must exceed the sluggish tendencies of community self-interest.

Mirror of opinion

Still going strong

Those delicious, delectable, tasty treats—ice cream cones—are 65 years old. Retirement hasn't been mentioned, and in fact they are in better health than ever before. They are now an impregnable part of the great American institution. It was on July 20, 1903, that A. J. Doumar, a hardware salesman from Norfolk, Virginia, started it all. He opened a booth on Coney Island to sell his product, ice cream, packed between two waffles. To save on waffles, he hit upon the idea of folding one thin waffle into the shape of a cone and putting a scoop or two of ice cream into it. And thus the ice cream cone came into existence, and hot, perspiring folks have been thanking him ever since.

Ice cream was popular long before 1903, however. Credit for the start of the wholesale ice cream business in this country is generally given to Jacob Fussell, a dealer in dairy products in Baltimore in 1851. Mr. Fussell had a contract with farmers in that area for all their milk and cream. It put him in the awkward position of sometimes getting more dairy products from the farmers than his customers needed. He hit on the idea of using the surpluses for making ice cream, believing that "It could be easily disposed of at a small profit for 25 cents a quart." Needless to say, he was more than right.

And so, although the ice-cream industry started in a modest manner with a tub freezer using salt and ice, automation has changed all that. The popular appeal of ice cream is now worldwide. And while there are many ways of serving ice cream, certainly the cone is one of the most popular, averaging sales of two billion cones yearly in the United States alone. **—The Hartford Courant**

Gains in grain

Agronomists have been so successful in developing new varieties of high-yield wheat and rice and improved farming methods that optimism is running high for winning the battle against world hunger.

But U.S. Agriculture Secretary, Orville L. Freeman warns with justification that the abundant yields produced by the "miracle" rice and wheat varieties will create new problems.

Increased harvests will require better methods of storage, distribution, marketing and handling if hunger is to be conquered.

To continue his incentive to produce, the farmer will have to be guarded from a disastrous price drop arising from a glut of grain output.

And to make any long-term progress in the attempt to achieve a balance between food production and population, greater efforts will be required in birth control.**—The Plain Dealer**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Tax increase

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent talk Walter Heller, one of our leading economists, explained the need for a tax increase, pointing out that it was long overdue. The theory makes sense, and is obviously subscribed to by many knowledgeable people, but in actual practice it may have little opportunity to be completely successful.

In operation the tax increase is supposed to reduce the money available for business expansion and individual spending. But after a short time what happens? Business is still interested in making money and instigates the changes necessary to maintain profits after taxes for expansion or dividends by introducing operating economies and/or raising prices. The individual complains of higher prices and taxes and many demand, through a strike threat, increased pay so that they can maintain their standards of living. Neither group will agree to the entrenchment necessary to make the tax increase slow the inflation.

Recent wage increases won and proposed by several unions are aimed at offsetting any potential tax increase. Government financial experts maintain that these wage increases are inflationary because they are larger than justified by increased productivity. For instance, a large union with an average wage already greater than most industries, except some building trades, is asking increases of 72 and 97 cents per hour over a 14-month period. These represent a 10-13 percent per year increase, and all in addition to other extensive fringe benefits.

How can we combat inflation if such demands are met? Wage increases above those justified by increased productivity are damaging to the entire economy.

Odessa, Texas — **D. L. Cleveland**

Parks and recreation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have enjoyed reading the articles published weekly describing the impact of people on our park and recreation activities. The information contained therein was extremely informative and of assistance to our long-range planning program.

Robert E. Young
Deputy Commissioner
State of New York
Albany, N.Y. — **Conservation Department**

Agents of reconciliation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Monitor is to be congratulated for its fine series entitled "Law vs. dissent." I doubt very much that a better job has ever been done in the mass media.

Messrs. Morgenthau, Griswold, and Moneyhun maintained a fine perspective, particularly in distinguishing between violent protest and civil disobedience in the Gandhian tradition. A participant in this latter tradition informs himself well and gives great thought, yes, prayer, to his act as he lays his future or even his life on the line to say, peacefully but firmly, "I, for one, can't stand by while this goes on."

All protest has a cause—sometimes specious, but often important; and always reconcilable by men of goodwill, working together, man to man. These articles are agents of reconciliation.

Boston — **David N. Rich**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent article, Mr. Morgenthau pictures the modern student as frustrated by his powerlessness to change world events and who in turn vents his wrath on the university in the form of a protest. Certainly there are legitimate forms of protest, such as mass meetings, picketing, and so on. But Mr. Morgenthau implies that the students who go further and disrupt the university by occupying its buildings should not be evicted by the police and that the university admits defeat by so doing.

This depends. In some instances the students who occupy the university buildings fit the picture painted by Mr. Morgenthau,—as rational individuals with whom the administration can reason and negotiate.

However, there is another class which Mr. Morgenthau did not mention: the troublemakers. Such incorrigibles are not motivated by the high and lofty ideals mentioned in the article, but rather by a lust for naked power. Often their goals are nebulous and not unlike those of the nihilists who thrived at the turn of the 20th century—they simply desire to disrupt and tear down.

Who is going to deal with this element on campus? The other students? Usually not, because other students do not see the objectives of these troublemakers in clear perspective and even if they did, they are dismayed and are not sure how to act.

Thus if the administration does not deal with the troublemakers, no one else will. How much can they get away with? How long are they permitted to disrupt the life of the university? How long are they permitted to riffle through the private correspondence of the university officials?

Often it is the power of the police which decides such questions. It is not an easy decision for a university official to invite the police on campus, for recent evidence has shown that their brutal methods of restoring "law and order" are equally abhorrent as disruption which they are trying to eliminate from campus.

Fortunately, few student protesters fit into the category of troublemakers. However, their influence is present to a greater or a lesser degree on all campuses. Both college administrators and the public should be aware of their presence and realize that the mailed fist, as well as the lavender kid glove, may be requisite to deal with them.

Let us pray that as time progresses they will be forced to resort to the former seldom, if ever.

Stockholm — **Philip Baumeister**